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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Policies Awaited

NOW that General Eisenhower will enter the White House in January as the new President of the United States, people round the world will be wondering just where he stands on foreign policies. During his campaign he changed his mind fairly frequently—on one domestic issue at least three times—and the indications are that America and the rest of the world must await his inaugural address at the Washington Capitol before any definite assessment of his policies can be made. But on the subject of international relations General Eisenhower has in broad generalities said that America must make sure every nation understands the United States' devotion to peace. He has rejected all idea of a "preventive" war and he stands solidly behind the Atlantic Charter. The President-elect has made it clear that he feels relations between America and Europe are not what they should be, and he has gone so far as to claim that the United States has failed to use her influence to "bring about a real unity of spirit with our allies." A good guide to his feelings on the subject is to be found in one of his campaign declarations when he said "The truth is that our spirit of relationship with our allies has remained too much that of a bond which binds debtor and creditor. Many of our allies are bound to us more by the loans which they have needed than by a faith which our policies and practices should inspire." The inference is that so far as General Eisenhower is concerned he desires a more dynamic expression of American policy vis-a-vis Europe.

THE President-elect has certainly been one of the architects of NATO and it may be safely assumed that he is behind it to the same extent that the Truman Administration was. Nevertheless, during the election campaign, General Eisenhower indicated that he has not always been in agreement with Government decisions despite his connection with them in a military way. This has been made particularly apparent in the controversy over Korea. He has said openly that he wants the South Koreans to take over the whole Korean front to stop American casualties, to permit American forces to take up rear positions, and to enable as many American soldiers as possible to be brought home. To some this sounds suspiciously like isolationism. Apart from foreign policies, some of the new Administration's domestic policies may also have distinct repercussions abroad. General Eisenhower has to date unequivocally adopted the domestic policies of Senator Taft, who for years has fought the reciprocal tariff agreements. Taft belongs to the high tariff school and his ideas, if adopted, would unquestionably have serious effects on European economies. Moreover, Senator Taft and his followers have consistently voted to cut down appropriations for foreign aid and it may be expected that he will persist in this demand in the new Congress. None will suggest that the new President has an easy task before him, and he will have to display the highest qualities of statesmanship and astuteness as a politician in pursuit of policies that will maintain American's compelling prestige abroad and keep the people contented at home.

REPUBLICANS GAIN CONTROL OF CONGRESS

Narrow Margin Of 2 In The Senate

'IKE' TO FLY TO KOREA IN ARMY PLANE

NEW YORK, NOV. 5. THE REPUBLICANS HAVE WON CONTROL OF BOTH THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. IN THE SENATE THE REPUBLICANS HAVE SECURED 49 SEATS AGAINST 47 FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The last Senate result came from Michigan. Mr Charles E. Potter took the honour of giving the Republican Party its victory by beating the Democrat nominee, Mr Blair Moody. Republican control of the Senate, however, rests upon Senator Wayne Morse. Although Mr Morse has been included statistically in the Republican total, he resigned from the party during the election campaign and supported the Democratic candidate, Mr Stevenson. Asked tonight who he intended to vote for in the new Senate, he declined to answer.

The Chairman of the Senate, with the casting ballot in case of a voting stalemate, is Vice-President-elect Richard Nixon.

KOREAN FLIGHT

Washington, Nov. 5. Mr Dwight D. Eisenhower, the President-elect, advised President Truman that he would use a military plane to fly to Korea.

He would notify the Secretary of Defense of his departure as early as possible.

He made the announcement shortly after it had become known that President Truman had invited him to use the White House plane Independence for a flight to Korea.

Mr Eisenhower, in a telegram from New York, thanking the President for his offer, said he appreciated it but that any suitable military plane would be acceptable.

Mr Truman, in his message to Mr Eisenhower, said:

"Congratulations on your overwhelming victory. The 1954 budget must be presented to Congress before January 18. All preliminary figures have been made up. You should have a representative meet with the Director of the budget immediately."

"The independence will be at your disposal if you still desire to go to Korea."

The telegram was Mr Truman's first official reaction to the overwhelming defeat of Mr Adlai Stevenson, for whom he made numerous speeches in 16,000 miles of campaigning.

In his reply to the President, General Eisenhower said:

"I deeply appreciate your courteous and generous telegram. I shall try to make arrangements within the next two or three days to have a personal representative to sit with the Director of the Budget. I am most appreciative of your offer of the use of the Independence, but any suitable military plane would serve the purpose."

Mr Eisenhower later left New York for a vacation in Georgia.

AN INVITATION

Washington, Nov. 5. President Truman said today that he was inviting Mr Eisenhower to the White House "at an early date" to discuss the transfer of power to the Republican President-elect.

Mr Truman issued a formal statement stating that he accepted the election result as "representing the will of the people" and pledging his support to the Republican administration, which will take over power in January.

"I ask all my fellow citizens to do the same," he added.

President Truman said the new President and the new Congress in January would face extremely difficult problems, particularly in the field of foreign affairs.

"The proper solution of these problems may determine whether we shall have a third world war—and indeed, whether

we shall survive as a free and democratic nation."

"Moreover, there is no quick and easy solution to these problems. They will require sacrifice and hard work on our part for years to come."

"We must support our government in the measures which are necessary to protect our freedom and achieve peace in the world even though the way be long and hard."

READY TO HELP

Mr Truman's statement ended speculation that, after the bitter election campaigning he might not co-operate in the weeks before his retirement on January 20.

"I stand ready to do all that lies within my power to facilitate the orderly transfer of the business of the executive branch of the new administration," he said.

Mr Truman expressed his "admiration and gratitude" to Governor Stevenson for the election campaign he conducted.

"He lived up to the finest traditions of our democracy. It is plain that in him we have a great new leader, who will contribute much to our national life in the years ahead," he said.

Mr Truman today suddenly cancelled a press conference, which this morning he had arranged to hold at 2:00 GMT.

His Acting Press Secretary said Truman would have no more statements this week to make on the "political situation."

Mr Truman came back to Washington today to serve out the remaining weeks of his presidency.

There was a good-sized crowd at the station for Mr Truman's arrival, including members of the cabinet and their wives. A cheer went up when the President appeared on the rear platform of the train from which he had made so many whistle-stop talks for Mr Stevenson.

DULLES ON POLICY

Mr John Foster Dulles, fanned by many as the next American Secretary of State when Eisenhower moves into the White House in January, said tonight that the General's victory was a "mandate to seek better foreign policies."

"I am aware that this fact will be disturbing to some of our friends abroad, who will fear lest our foreign policies change to their disadvantage."

He said that "all friendly people throughout the world can rejoice in the assurance that our next president will be a man of peace, of vision, of competence, and of sympathetic understanding."

"These qualities," Dulles declared, "will mould our foreign policies."

CANDIDATES

Among names mentioned as the new Secretary of State is Mr Dulles, who, as President Truman's adviser on foreign affairs, designed the Japanese peace treaty.

Other names put forward have included the former Marshall Plan Administrator, Mr Paul G. Hoffman, and Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who twice ran unsuccessfully for President.

There was great interest today in whether Mr Eisenhower would give cabinet recognition to the forces of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, whom he defeated for the Republican nomination.

After the nominating convention Eisenhower succeeded not only in uniting the Liberal and Conservative wings of the party, and winning the Independent vote, he also attracted Democratic voters to his camp.

His tremendous triumph lifted to the vice presidency, the 39-year-old Senator Richard Nixon of California, who entered national politics on his return from war service in 1946. — Reuter.

ELECTION BRIEFS

New York, Nov. 5. Congresswoman Francis P. Bolton, who has been a member of the House of Representatives since 1940, will have her 35-year-old son, Oliver, for company in the next Congress.

Both Republicans, they won their respective seats yesterday.

President Truman's home Congressional district at Independence, Missouri, is sending a Republican to Washington for the first time in 18 years. He is Mr Jeffrey P. Hillelson, 33, a World War II veteran and a businessman. — Reuter.

New York, Nov. 5.

Mr Dwight D. Eisenhower today received the first of a stream of presents he will get as President—a boom, bearing the message "to clean up the mess."

A secret service agent took in the wrapped boom at the front door of Mr Eisenhower's Columbia University residence here. It was sent by a brush firm. — Reuter.

London, Nov. 5.

Prime Minister Churchill tonight cabled Gen. Eisenhower congratulations on his election to the presidency of the United States.

Mr Churchill also said: "We are looking forward to a renewal of their work together for the cause of peace and freedom."

Naples Hit By Floods



Following a cloudburst which hit Naples, horse carts were used to remove stone embedded in heavy mud which swept the streets and made ten thousand people homeless. Here is shown a general view of the scene after the cloudburst. — London Express.

Byelection Defeat For Labour

London, Nov. 5. Labour quarters here were deeply disappointed today at having lost the Parliamentary by-election at High Wycombe, a rural district in the northwest outskirts of London.

The result, declared today, gave the Conservative candidate, Mr John Hall, 23,750 votes against his Labour opponent, Mr. John Hines, 24,650, a majority of 2,100.

The Conservative in the 1951 General Election was 1,753. Some Socialists attributed the defeat partly to recent internal differences between the official Labour leadership and Mr. Aneurin Bevan's left-wingers.

The contest was recognized as the first big test of the Government's standing after a year in office. High Wycombe is a true marginal constituency with a big rural vote, and has changed hands between Socialists and Conservatives three times since the war.

The result leaves unaltered the state of parties in Parliament, where Mr Churchill's Conservatives have a paper majority of 16. — Reuter.

IT'S A MAJOR OFFENSIVE

Hanoi, Nov. 5. French officers admitted today that what they have been calling an "offensive reconnaissance" in Indo-China is in fact a major offensive against the Vietnamese—the biggest in nine months.

"Operation Lorraine" is believed to have the dual purpose of drawing the Vietnamese into battle on the Viet-Nam border and of extending a strong bridgehead to the north to cut important rebel supply lines to the south.

The offensive has driven a wedge into the eastern part of the Vietnamese line, but is meeting with increasing resistance. — Reuter.

BIG KENYA RAID Combined Operation

Nairobi, Nov. 5.

Police, troops and African tribal warriors combined today in one of the biggest raids since the Kenya emergency was proclaimed. A total 98 African suspects were detained in this and other raids today. The raid, along the edge of the Aberdare forest in the Nyeri district began before dawn and lasted seven hours. This was the first time that government forces had used African tribal warriors—local chiefs' "troops"—during the emergency.

SUSPECTS HELD

A government spokesman said tonight that 13 Kikuyu detainees out of the 98 rounded up were suspected of being implicated in the murder of Kikuyu Senior Chief Nderi a fortnight ago.

One of the detainees was believed to have been involved in the killing of Kikuyu headman Ndugoyu.

Troops swept through Fort Hall, one of the worst affected Mau Mau areas, rounding up more than 200 Africans and detaining 85 after screening.

Companies of soldiers combed the Kaihalla river area, about four miles west of Fort Hall, while other soldiers swooped on an African market and location near the Roman Catholic mission at Kangera.

Troops moved into the Embu district to reinforce local Kenya police reserves who captured a gang of thugs in the past 24 hours.

SURPRISE RAIDS

Pellets and troops in continuous surprise raids and sweeps in the past few days on the southern slopes of Mount Kenya, broke up Mau Mau initiation ceremonies and made dozens of arrests, the spokesman said.

While many Kikuyu areas were still under the threat of terrorism, others showed signs of returning to normal with most tribesmen trying to aid government forces at the request of their chiefs.

Two more raids were announced tonight.

A large force of police reserves and troops swept the Meru reserve, north-east of Mount Kenya, and detained 30 Mau Mau suspects. In another raid, on Meru Township, forty more Kikuyus were rounded up for questioning. — Reuter.

MAKING IT HARD FOR HK FIRMS

Chinese Conditions For Trading

(From Our Correspondent)

London, Nov. 5.

A Chinese firm's insistence that immediate and irrevocable letters of credit are to be established when a Hongkong firm purchases goods from China but that when the transaction is the other way round the Chinese are to be allowed 60 days' grace before paying, is seen by the "Manchester Guardian" today as further evidence of why trade between the Colony and the mainland stagnates.

Some of their correspondents, the paper writes, complain of the slow development of trade with China, offered so positively by the Chinese at the Moscow economic conference.

Letters now being received by foreign businessmen in Hongkong may throw some light on why trade stagnates, it continues.

A semi-official trading firm in North China writes (unpublished) to a firm in Hongkong saying that everybody may rejoice that a new era has begun.

The foreign firm is to forget past practices—for which it is scolded—and approach the Chinese in a new spirit, the "Guardian" goes on. The Chinese firm promises to do the same. It says business is to be conducted on the following terms:

When foreigners purchase from China they are to establish an immediate and irrevocable letter of credit. But when the transaction is the other way round the foreigners may draw on the Chinese firm at 60 days' sight; full payment will be made only when it is established that the goods are up to standard, and the word of the Chinese inspectors is to be taken as final.

The Chinese firm lists items which it is interested to buy: they are nearly all strategic materials. "Hongkong firms must find it interesting, drafting their replies to these attractive offers," the "Guardian" comments.

MP Urges Churchill To Visit Stalin

London, Nov. 5.

A Conservative Member of Parliament, Mr Cyril Osborne, tonight urged the British Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, to go to Moscow to try to end the war in Korea.

Speaking in the House of Commons, he said: "It is said that Churchill will retire after the coronation. I would venture to suggest that in his old age it would be a fine gesture on his part if he would be prepared to go to Moscow to try and solve this running sore, which is affecting the whole world."

"With all due respect to the new President of the United States (Eisenhower), any rushing off to Korea on his part would not solve it," he said. (Eisenhower stated repeatedly he would go to Korea, it elected).

"Even if Marshal Stalin slammed the door in his (Churchill's) face, Churchill's offer to go would have been well worth while."

Mr Osborne, an advocate of world government, was speaking in a debate on the government's programme for the new session of Parliament outlined in the Queen's speech yesterday.

It is customary for the government to delay its reply to various points raised until the end of the debate. — Reuter.

Sailors Are Handed Over

The British Navy last night (Wednesday) took over custody of two sailors whose shore leave fling caused a diplomatic tiff between Japan and Great Britain.

Seamen Peter Stinner and Derek Smith from the cruiser Belfast were placed on probation for three years by a Japanese court for stealing a taxi and about \$5 worth of yen while on shore leave in Kobe.

The Osaka Higher Court turned Stinner and Smith over to the British Consul in Kobe who in turn placed them in the hands of a British Marine captain at 8.40 last night. In company with the captain they boarded a train for the British naval base at Sasebo where they will face British naval charges. — Associated Press.

Eden Off To New York On Friday

London, Oct. 5.

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden will leave by plane on Friday night for New York, it was announced here. Mr Eden will head the British Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly. — France-Press.

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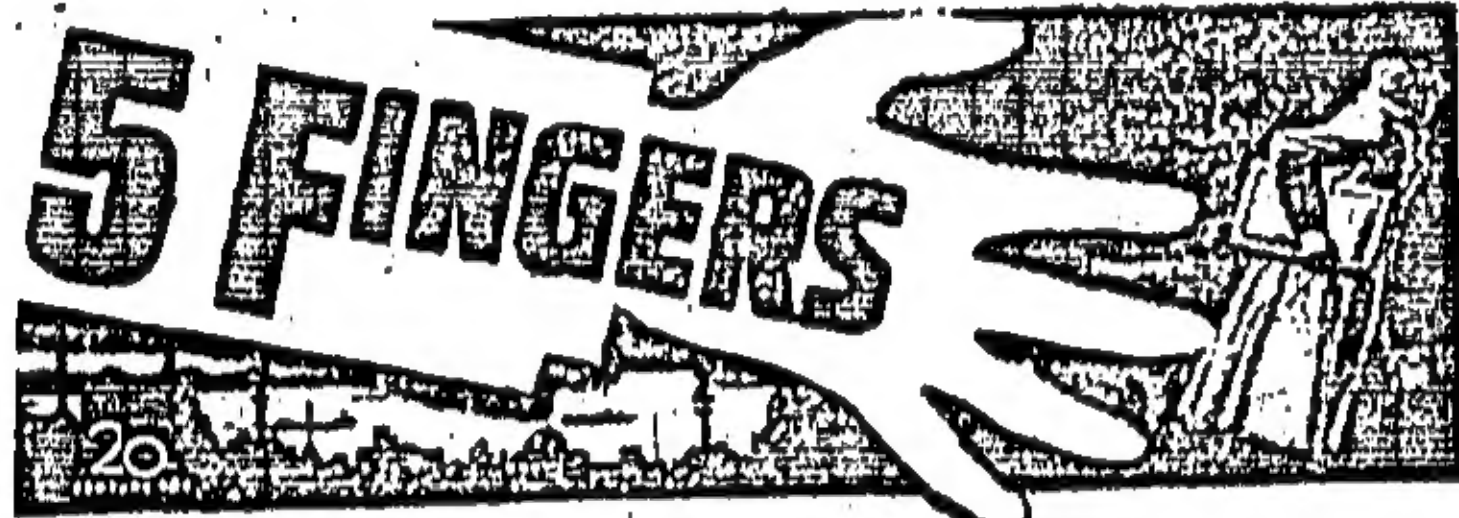
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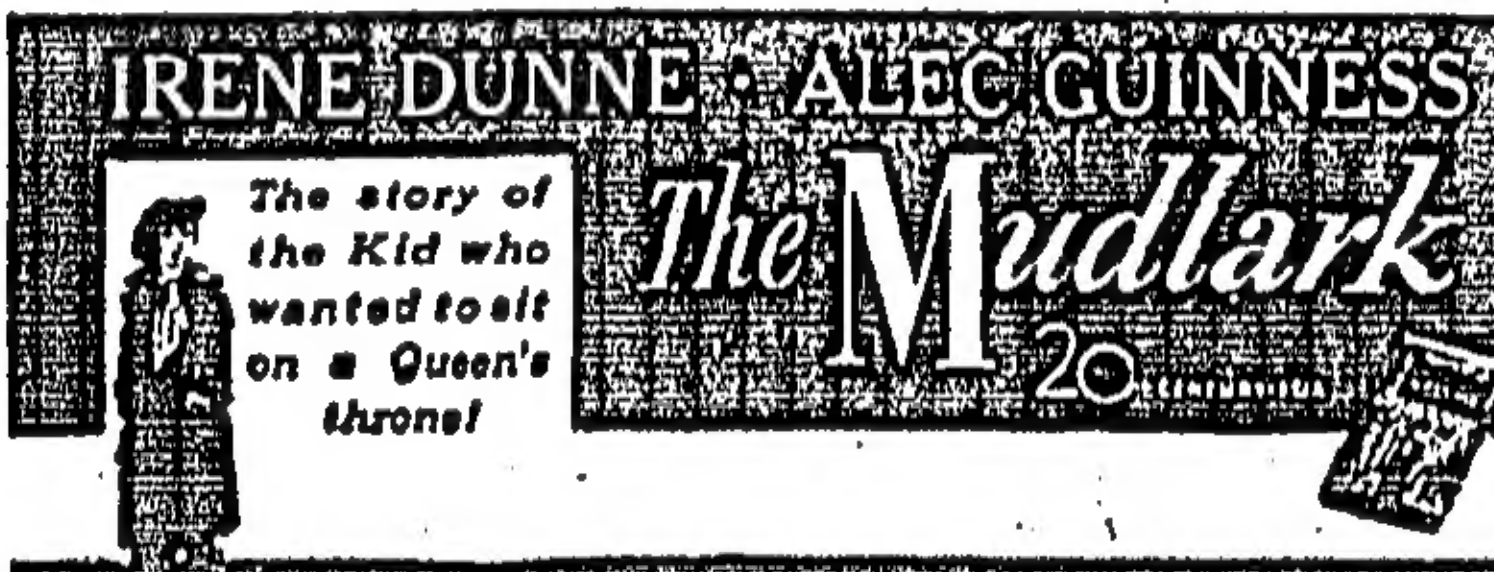
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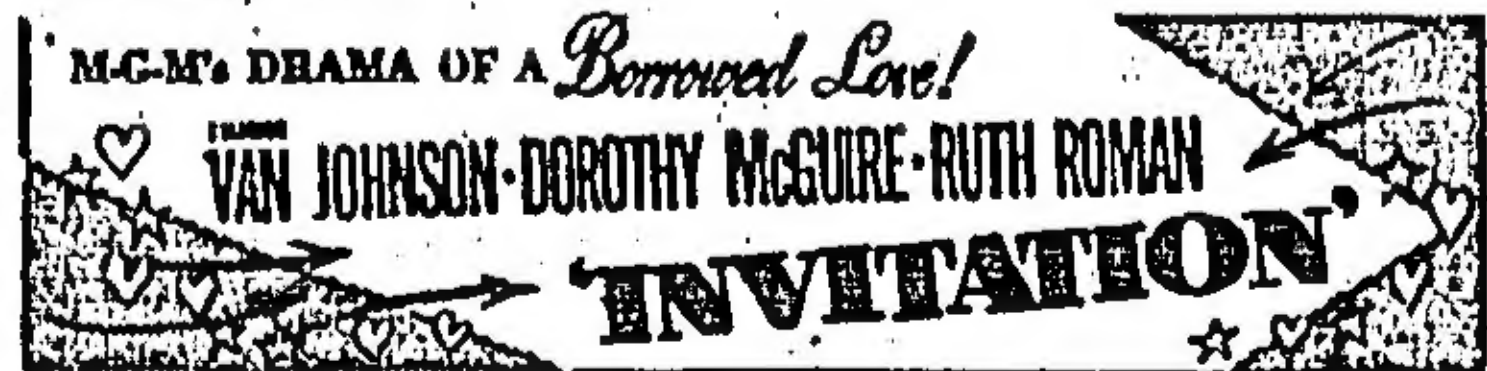


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AUSTRALIAN COMMUNISM

Red Movement In Dominion Said To Be On The Run

Exposure Of Tactics Loses Support Of Workers

Sydney, Nov. 5.
Communism in Australia is on the run, according to Laurence Short, live-wire, Red-hating national secretary of the Federated Iron Workers Association of Australia.

While still a force to be reckoned with, the Communist Party here is having its leanest time since its organisation in Australia in the late 1920s, Mr Short says.

Recent exposures of Communist intimidatory tactics, their use of violence, trickery and forgery to gain their ends and the constant public pandering by top members of the Party to the dictators of Moscow have turned the vast majority of Australians completely against Communism, Mr Short adds.

"I am confident, considering the present state of the Communist Party's influence in Australia, that the Party can be finally defeated—but it won't be defeated without a fight," he says.

Mr Short, leader of some 40,000 members of one of Australia's major and most vital unions, is considered an authority on Communism in Australia. His authority was earned the hard way—fighting the Communist both physically and ideologically—in his rise from "just another member" of the union to the top seat.

When Mr Short's voice was first heard in the union's affairs he was a lowly district delegate. The Iron Workers Association, representing Australia's steel workers, was then completely controlled by the Communist Party.

At the head of the Association was Ernest Thornton, unofficial "boss" of the Party in Australia, now working for the Communists in Peking.

HARD FIGHT

Mr Short organized, agitated, warned his fellow workers of the evils of Communism, and after gathering a number of supporters around him he set out to expose the Communists controlling the union.

He became national secretary of the body in November 1940, just over two years later. He took over the position from Ernest Thornton.

It was a hard fight. He was attacked twice by thugs and was expelled from the Association by the Communist bosses. He applied to the Supreme Court and got an order for reinstatement and was next the victim of a rigged ballot for official positions in the union.

After a protracted court fight he was declared national secretary, after a secret, court-controlled ballot of iron workers. In a two to one majority over the Reds.

A prominent Australian legal authority, Eric Miller, QC, who fought Mr Short's case against the "fixed" union ballot, declared that poll to be the greatest fraud ever perpetrated in Australian trade union history.

FORMIDABLE FOE
Mr Short continues to be the victim of Communist intimidatory tactics and threats for their recognition in him a formidable foe. Recently police were rushed to his office when an anonymous caller warned that a bomb had been placed there. A hurried search disclosed no bomb but the war of nerves continued.

After such a hectic struggle against the Communists, Mr Short, four-inch 36-year-old bundle of energy, as well acquainted with the Red system.

"So well acquainted that I am sure they can be wiped out in Australia," he says. "The average person has a wrong idea of Communism. It is wrong to think that Communism exists in poverty and low living standards. If that were so, the Communist Party of Ireland would theoretically be greater than the Communist Party of France."

"The history of Communism in Australia shows that it breeds on opportunism. 'The Party organized itself in Australia at the conclusion of the first World War. With a hard core of Left Wingers, it drew its members from the ranks of those impressed by the 1917 Bolshevik revolution in Russia, who thought a new era of free democracy and classless society had been born for the world.'

THE DEPRESSION

"However, the new Party had little success and by 1929, at the start of the worldwide depression, could claim only about 300 members throughout Australia."

"They commanded an insignificant vote when they stood members for election to Parliament and had little or no say in trade union affairs. However, the depression saw the rise of the Party, their numbers swelling from the thousands of unemployed."

"By 1942 five or six thousand members were on the Party's books and parliamentary candidates, in some working class districts, were gaining up to 25 per cent of the total vote."

"Party members infiltrated into Australia's trade unions and succeeded by trickery and intimidation in gaining control of all of Australia's major unions."

"They were in power in the coal industry, the steel industry, on the wharves, in transport unions, in some food industries and even as far down as the Undertaker and Gravediggers Union."

THEORY EXPLODED

"The Party made its greatest gains in the intervention of Russia into the war. Then, in a wave of 'help the war effort' propaganda, the Reds infiltrated further."

"These unions which normally opposed Communism found their opposition blunted. The Party took over one union after another."

"This explodes the theory that Communism feeds on poverty since at this time, when the Party made its greatest gains, Australia's policy was extremely Conservative and living standards were anything but low."

"By 1943 the Communist Party had all but taken over the Australian trade union movement and in the Australian Congress of Trade Unions in that year the Party had a majority of delegates. The end of the war saw a sharpening of the realisation in the labour movement, and in the country generally, of the extent of Communist power."

"Many Australian unions woke up to find the Communists in control, so imperceptibly had the change come. The Australian labour movement then set about, at first hesitatingly, and in more recent times aggressively, to throw the Communists out of the controlling positions in the trade unions."

LITTLE SUPPORT

"In the last three years their efforts have been rewarded with one success after another. The Communist Party today has little support in the country at large. Although great successes have attended the organisation of non-Communist forces, the battle has been bitter and tough."

"The Australian, although being pushed back, are still a force with a membership in the vicinity of 10,000 members compared to 20,000 at the height of their power in 1943."

"They have three newspapers appearing weekly on the east coast and the three capital cities and numerous other union and trade papers which are merely voices of the Party."

"The non-Communist trade union element must organize to complete the defeat of Communism in Australia. What is needed is a well-organized force of trained men, trained in propaganda so that the Communist propaganda machine is not only matched but surpassed. These men must spread the truth of actual conditions behind the Iron Curtain, of the low-living standards, the absence of democracy and the harshness of life."

"They must spread the advantages of democracy, explaining its virtues and its faults but calling for co-operation to repair these faults."—United Press.

INDIA HAS NEW PLAN FOR KOREA

United Nations, Nov. 5.
India is today working on a resolution of its own to solve the Korean deadlock.

It is expected that this will be privately discussed among Asian-Arab delegates before being submitted to the Political Committee.

It is not known, however, whether the Asian group will be invited to sponsor it.

At the meeting of the Asian group yesterday, Indonesia circulated a draft resolution supported by an explanatory memorandum suggesting, according to informed sources, a commission or commissions to deal with the prisoner-of-war question and the establishment of a U.N. commission as already proposed by Soviet Russia to settle the Korean question.

The memorandum was reported to have said that the incorporation of the Soviet idea of a commission to settle the Korean question should make the Indonesian proposal acceptable to the Soviet delegation.—Reuter.

London Was Thrill For Aborigine

London, Nov. 5.
The first Malayan aborigine woman to visit Britain took a last look at the lights of London tonight before leaving by Comet for home.

She is Wa Draman, wife of Mr P. D. Rider Williams Hunt, adviser on aborigines to the Federation Government.

Wa Draman stood for two hours yesterday waiting for Queen Elizabeth to go by to open Parliament.

She was very impressed at the youth and beauty of the Queen, and the also got a great thrill from the Household Cavalry. Never before has she seen troops on horseback, or mounted police.

A woman of the Seng, one of the three main groups of aborigines—they are slim built, with wavy hair and slightly mongoloid features—Wa Draman met her husband two and a half years ago when he had begun research work into the living conditions, languages and customs of some of the tribes which go to make up the multi-racial pattern of Malaya. They have been married just over a year.

"My wife has been absolutely essential to me in my work," Mr Williams Hunt said today. "I could not get any information about the religions and customs of some of the tribes without her help."—Reuter.

U.S. Official Sees Naguib

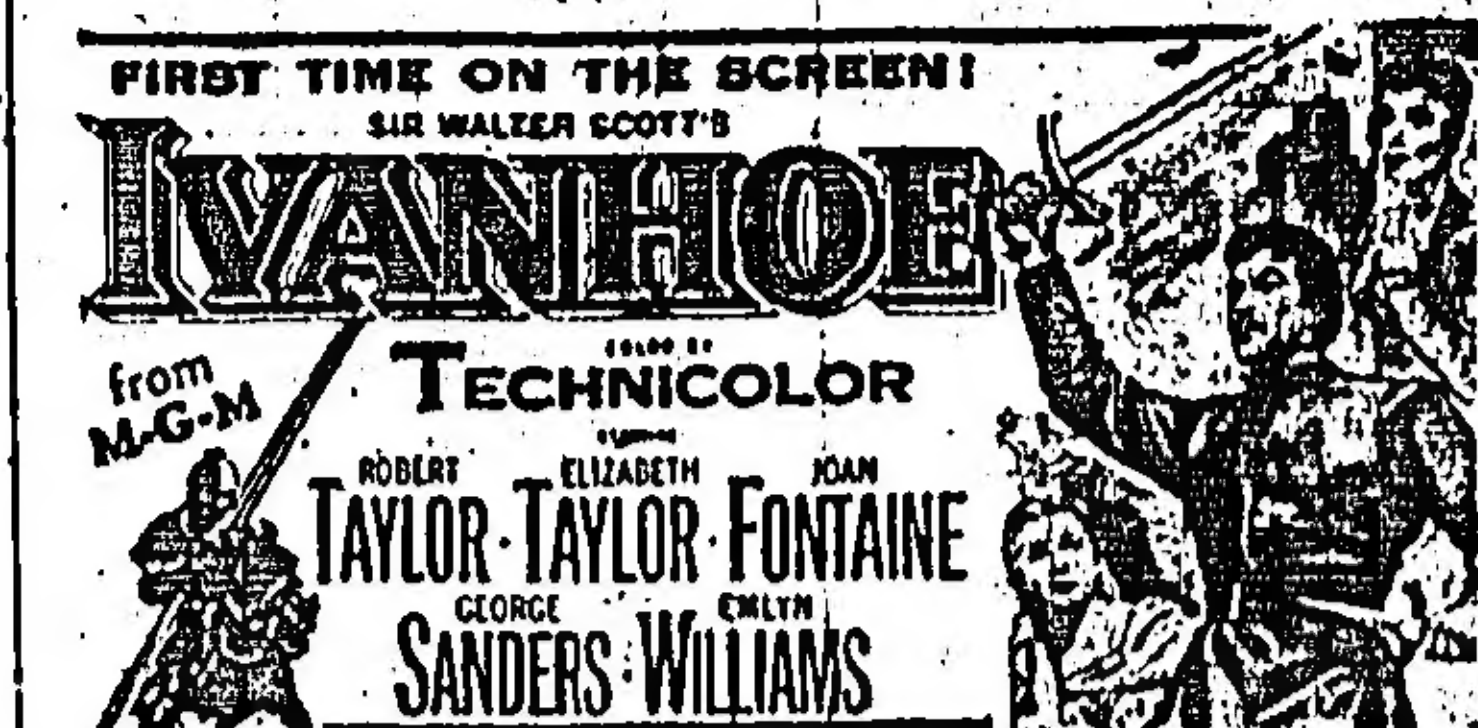
Cairo, Nov. 5.
The United States Under-Secretary of Defence, Mr William C. Foster, said here today that American sympathy, already shown for General Mohammed Naguib's regime, could be enlarged so that it would cover all just demands for the Egyptian people.

Mr Foster, who called on Premier Naguib accompanied by the United States Ambassador, Mr Jefferson Caffery, said later that he had paid his respects to the Premier as one who has been watching from a distance the progress being made by the new movement in Egypt.

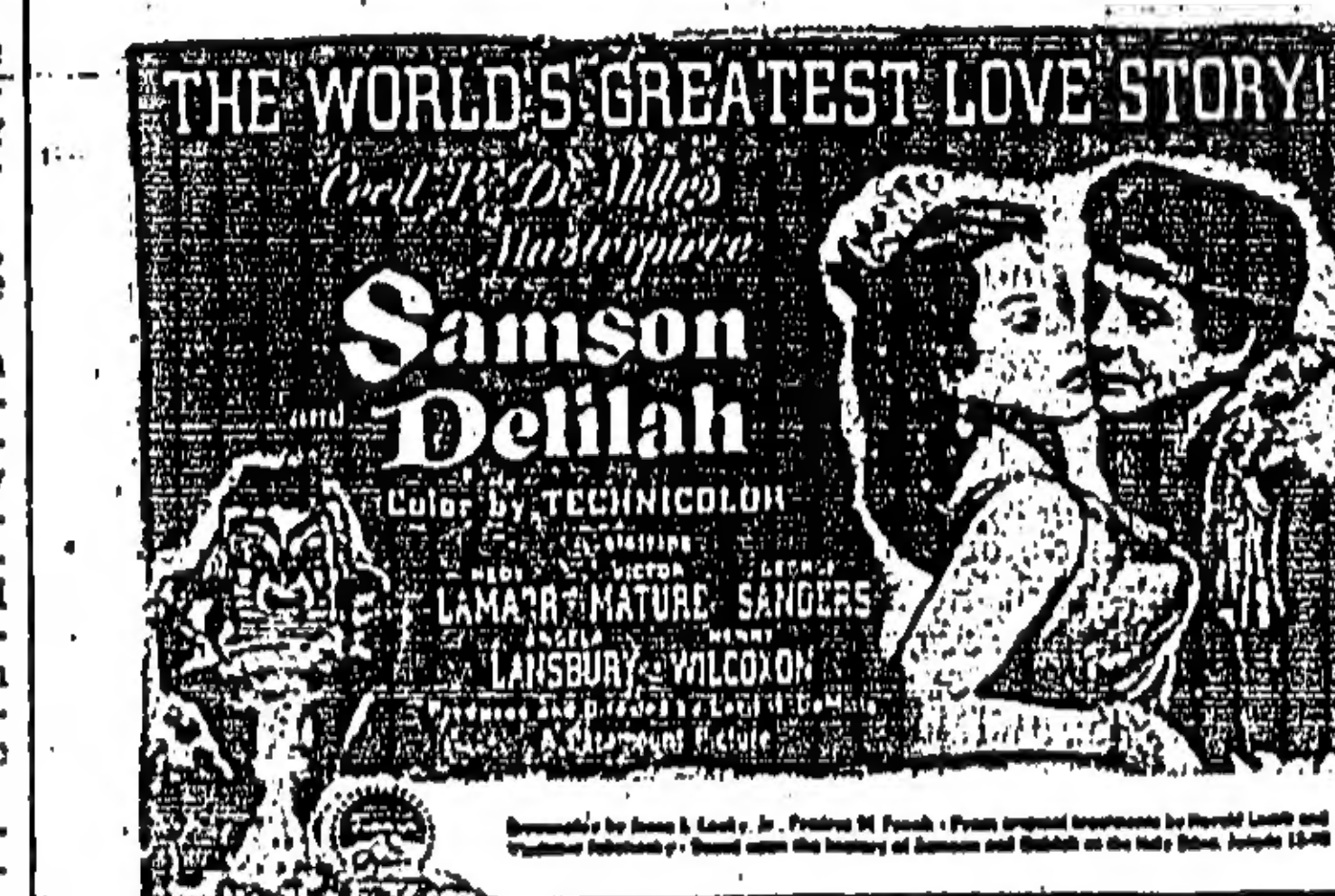
He said the Egyptians believed they had the support of American public opinion and added that he told Premier Naguib of the interest Americans have in all steps being taken by the Egyptian Government to promote prosperity and strengthen freedom.—Reuter.

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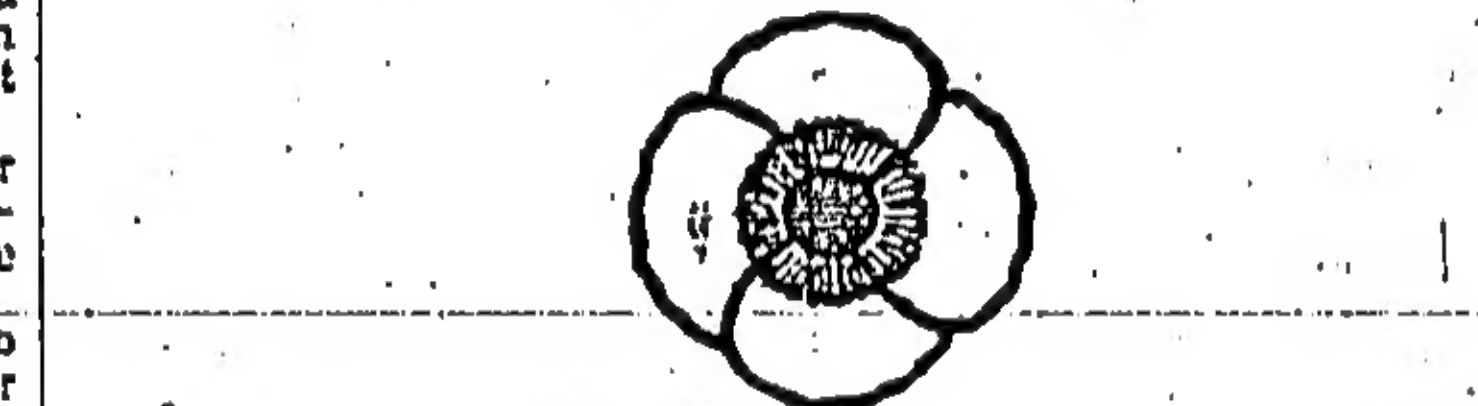


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TO-DAY

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REMEMBRANCE DAY

Remembrance Day is dedicated to those in the Services who fought so gallantly and endured so much between 1914/18 and 1939/45. It is also an occasion when Britons in distant parts of the Empire and foreign lands turn their thoughts to the Mother Country and feel that they share that great tradition which she has created and so splendidly maintained throughout the centuries.

It is now more necessary than ever before to secure your generous support for Earl Haig's Fund for the Disabled of the two World Wars. Their need is great, and the Committee of the British Legion feel that you would wish to be prominently identified in the endeavour to alleviate the distress of so noble a band of physical sufferers.

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Remembrance Day will be celebrated
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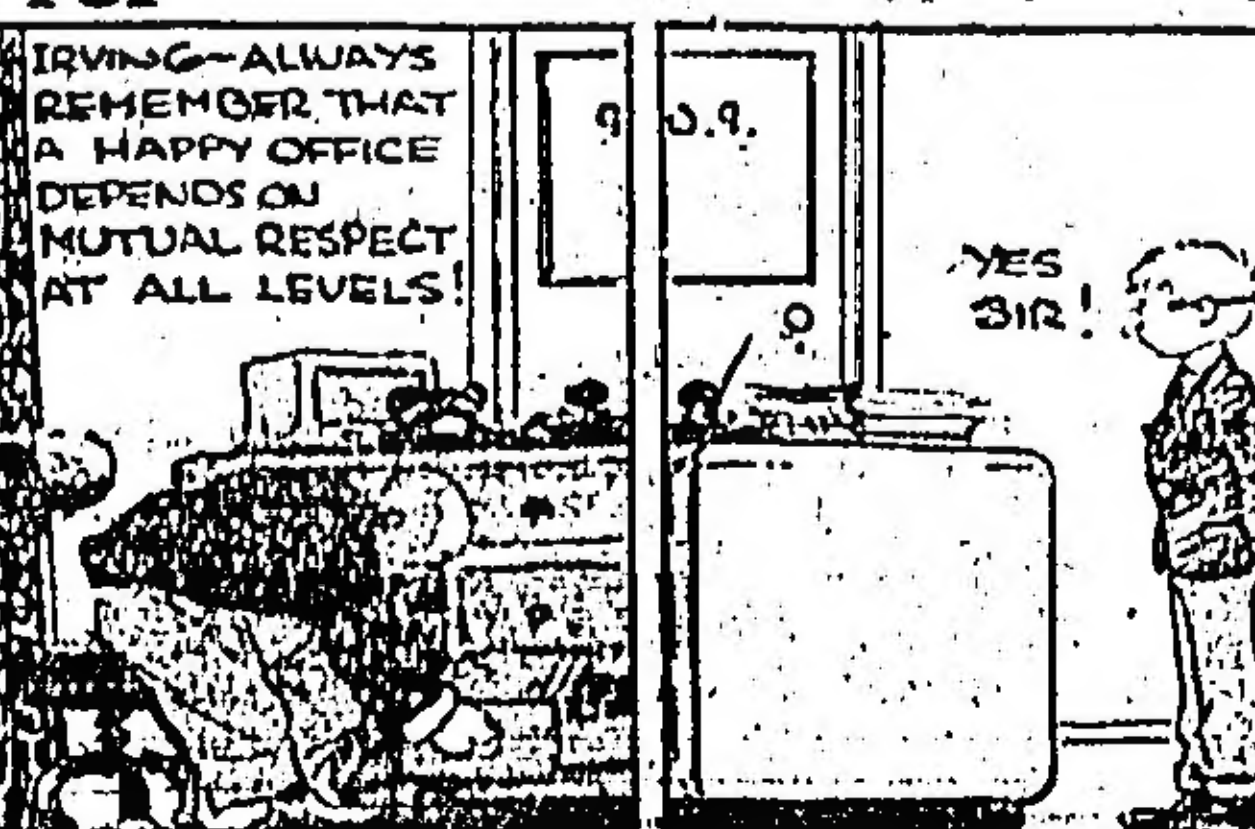
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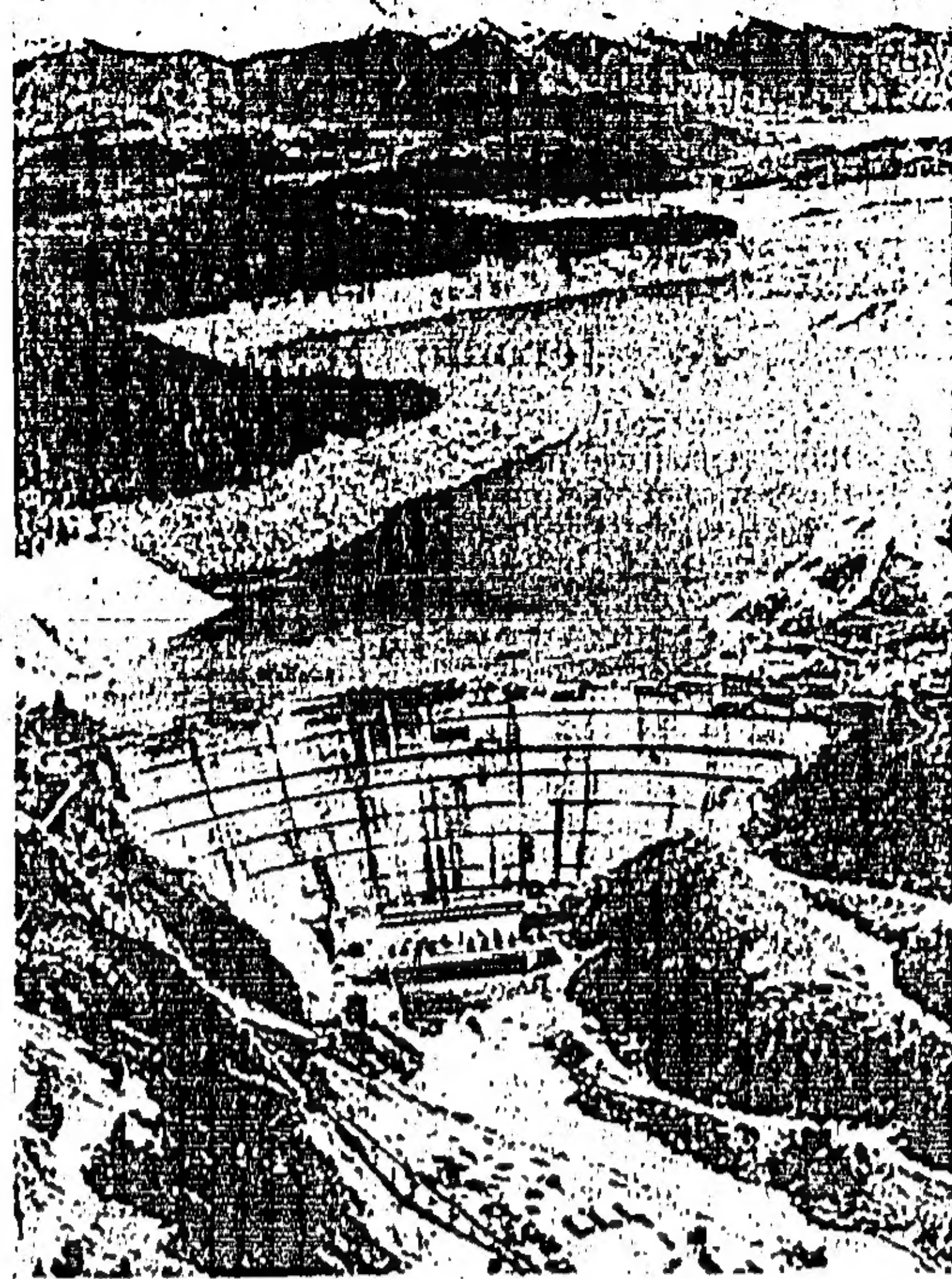
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POP



Food for thought



A Year Ahead
Of Time

The United States Bureau of Reclamation's big multi-purpose Hungry Horse Dam, on the South Fork of the Flathead River in North-West Montana has just been completed one year ahead of schedule. This new aerial view shows Montana's newest lake rising behind the Dam. When it is filled the reservoir will extend 34 miles, and 400-600 feet deep at the Dam, and up to 3 1/2 miles wide.—Express Photo.

Arms Cuts
Rumoured

London, Nov. 5. Lord Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty in the former Socialist Government, said today that he would like to know if the success of Britain's recent atom bomb test meant that the country's defence programme could be reduced by 10 per cent.

He told the House of Lords it had been rumoured and stated that a Government committee was reviewing the defence policy in the light of the test.

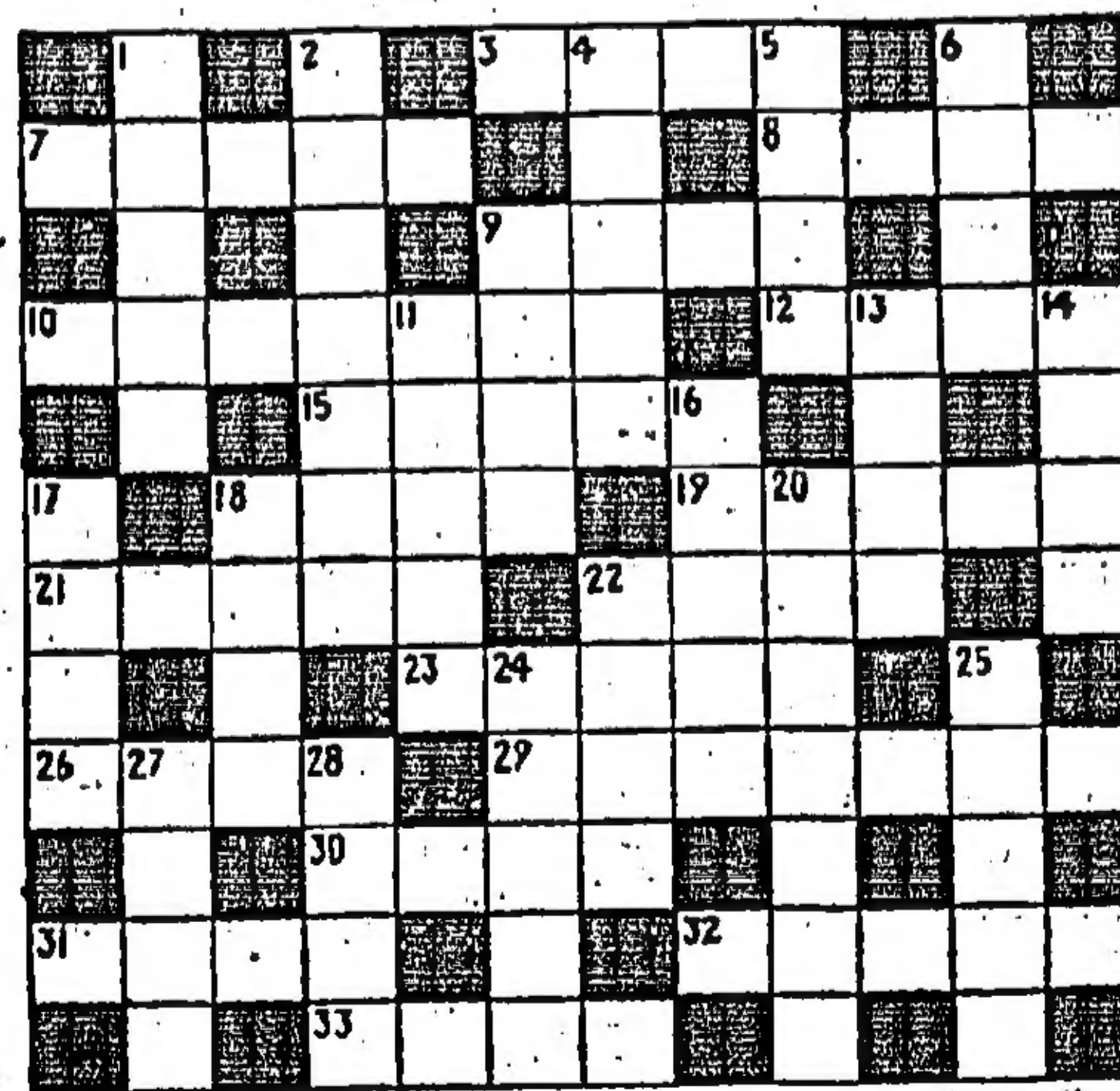
Some reports had said that a 10 per cent cut was likely, he added.

Lord Hall was taking part in the general debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne which follows a formal opening of Parliament, carried out yesterday by Queen Elizabeth.—Reuter.

French Sector's
New Commander

Paris, Nov. 5. The Government today approved the appointment of Brigadier-General Pierre Manteau Demou as Military Governor and Commander of the French sector of Berlin. He succeeds Brigadier-General Pierre Louis Carolet, who has been named Commander of the French Second Infantry Division.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Incites (4).
7 Skinfint (5).
8 Way Out (4).
9 Saucy (4).
10 Make up (7).
12 Scrutinise (4).
13 Foolish (5).
18 Stupefy (4).
20 Wears well (5).
21 Applaud (5).
22 Bible character (4).
23 Throw out (5).
26 Register (4).
28 Workman (7).
30 Clever (4).
31 Deille (4).
32 Send (5).
33 Foot part (4).

DOWN
1 Turning-point (5).
2 Breathing-space (7).
4 Inexperienced (5).
5 Collections (4).
6 Miss Hayworth? (4).
9 Scheme (4).
11 Accustom (5).
13 Money (4).
14 Organ (4).
16 Vote into office (5).
17 Bleish (4).
18 Close up (4).
20 Dressed (7).
22 Ancestor (4).
24 Worth (5).
25 Custom (5).
27 Gen (4).
28 Flag (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across—1 Sparrow, 7 Rare, 9 Drama, 10 Spare, 11 Cows, 13 Reproduces, 16 Leer, 18 Bees, 19 Discontent, 22 Iris, 24 Actor, 25 Idle, 26 Bite, 27 Eleven. Down—2 Trump, 3 Piano, 4 Rescue, 5 Bracelet, 6 Crew, 8 Arise, 12 Strut, 13 Rabbi, 14 Resisted, 17 Polite, 18 Sparce, 20 Nose, 21 Elite, 23 Rail.

United Nations Debates The
S. African Treatment
Of Coloured Races

United Nations, Nov. 5.

Mr Richard Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, supported before the United Nations Special Political Committee today South Africa's view that the treatment of persons of Indian origin in South Africa was a domestic affair.

He spoke in favour of the South African contention that member States were protected by Article Two, Paragraph Seven, of the Charter against intervention by the United Nations in domestic matters.

Mr Casey emphasised the "explosive and undesirable consequences of exploiting racial issues in this United Nations Organisation".

"Racial questions cannot of course be ignored," he said.

"I make a sincere appeal to all of us who wish to see these racial issues solved on a basis of moderation and understanding, to consider whether discussion in this forum—often acrimonious and partisan—does not do more harm than good in achieving our ultimate objectives".

Mr Casey said Australia was not without hope that real progress towards a settlement could be achieved by direct negotiations between the parties concerned, without any conditions attached and in a friendly atmosphere.

This was the third day running that the question has been debated. Fourteen speakers have already been heard with 12 down for the resumed discussion.

Act was contrary to justice, as it promoted animosity between peoples.

His Government would support any resolution which would improve social and economic conditions anywhere. He felt that South Africa would not reject an appeal from so many members of the United Nations.

Senator A. B. Ferguson argued that the parties concerned had taken too intransigent an attitude. No one wanted to deny South Africa its domestic jurisdiction. All three parties should attempt to resume negotiations without any prior conditions, he said.

He suggested they might restart such negotiations direct.

French Stand
Reaffirmed

Paris, Nov. 5.

The French Cabinet today reaffirmed its stand of "no unwarranted interference" by the United Nations in North Africa, according to a Government spokesman.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Schuman, is due to leave Paris tomorrow for the United Nations General Assembly in New York to take part in the debate on Tunisia and Morocco.—Reuter.

ly between themselves at first and if that failed, then they could see what the United Nations could do.

Mr Charles Sprague (United States) said it was the hope of his Government to create an atmosphere favourable to negotiation between the parties.

"The many and disappointing setbacks in this case have occurred precisely because contact has been broken off, thus making impossible even the exchange of views essential to any settlement," Mr Sprague said.

"It is for this reason that we believe our activity can most usefully be directed towards bringing the parties together. Conversely, we must try to avoid any action which may in any way hinder the resumption of negotiations."

Mr Sprague said the United States would support the draft resolution with certain reservations.

ACUTE PROBLEM

The United States had doubts about the provision calling upon South Africa to suspend the Group Areas Act pending conclusion of the negotiations, and also the conditions imposed on the good offices commission to report to the next session.

He emphasised that the United States was founded upon the equality of all men but conceded that the "question of civil rights remains one of the acute problems in my own country."

He agreed with the Arab Asians that the Assembly had

competence to deal with the issue—South Africa denies it emphatically—and announced United States support for that part of the Arab-Asian resolution which provided for the creation of a United Nations good offices committee to assist in the negotiations.

The United States, he said, was opposed to the clause in the resolution calling upon South Africa to suspend the application of the Group Areas Act—legislation on racial segregation—pending conclusion of negotiations.

He said: "The passage of time has strengthened the doubts which we expressed last year of the advisability of singling out for censure a specific piece of legislation, however unacceptable the philosophy of that legislation may be to many of us."

Mr Sprague said that the clause appears to impose a condition precedent to negotiations between parties and warned it may impair achievement of a settlement.

COMPETENCE DOUBTED

M. F. Lacoste of France and Dr C. L. Pajijn of Holland doubted the legal competence of the United Nations to intervene in a "domestic matter" and therefore said they would abstain from voting.

M. Lacoste added that France supported the principle of equality of all men and hoped that the South African dispute could be settled through negotiations.

France would not vote against the Arab-Asian resolution but would abstain in view of her objections to many parts of the proposal.

The New Zealand delegate, Mr. Knox Munro, doubted whether the Assembly had the competence to deal with the issue. He would abstain on the resolution. The Committee expects to vote on it on Friday.

Mr. Marijan Marise (Yugoslavia) supporting the resolution, deplored that South Africa had not implemented the previous resolutions on the subject. The growing "moral indignation" throughout the world at any racial discrimination policy was an encouraging sign.

IMPORTANT FACT

Although the United States took a conciliatory stand, forecasting its position in the forthcoming debate on the whole problem of race relations in South Africa, Mr Sprague made it clear that he viewed with concern the Union Government's racial policies.

Mr Sprague stressed that the important fact was not whether the racial conditions prevailed in South Africa but whether efforts are made to improve it.

He declared "There appears to be a serious difference in the direction of the national policy for that endorsed by the Charter, however extreme and peculiar, the difficulties do not relieve the Government of its responsibilities, nor can it relieve the United Nations of its obligation in this field."—Reuter and United Press.

Tito Urges Change
In Asian Policy

Belgrade, Nov. 5.

Marshal Tito has urged the Western Powers to change their policy towards Red China as a means of halting further Soviet expansion.

To a French mixed Parliamentary group who saw him at his Slovenian castle at Brdo, he said it could easily be foreseen that the Russians would try to hold on to Port Arthur and to retain a strong influence in Manchuria under the pretext of protecting China and her interests in the Korean War.

"It is not hard to see also that such a Soviet policy will lead to considerable dissatisfaction among the Chinese people," continued the Communist Marshal who himself broke away from Stalin.

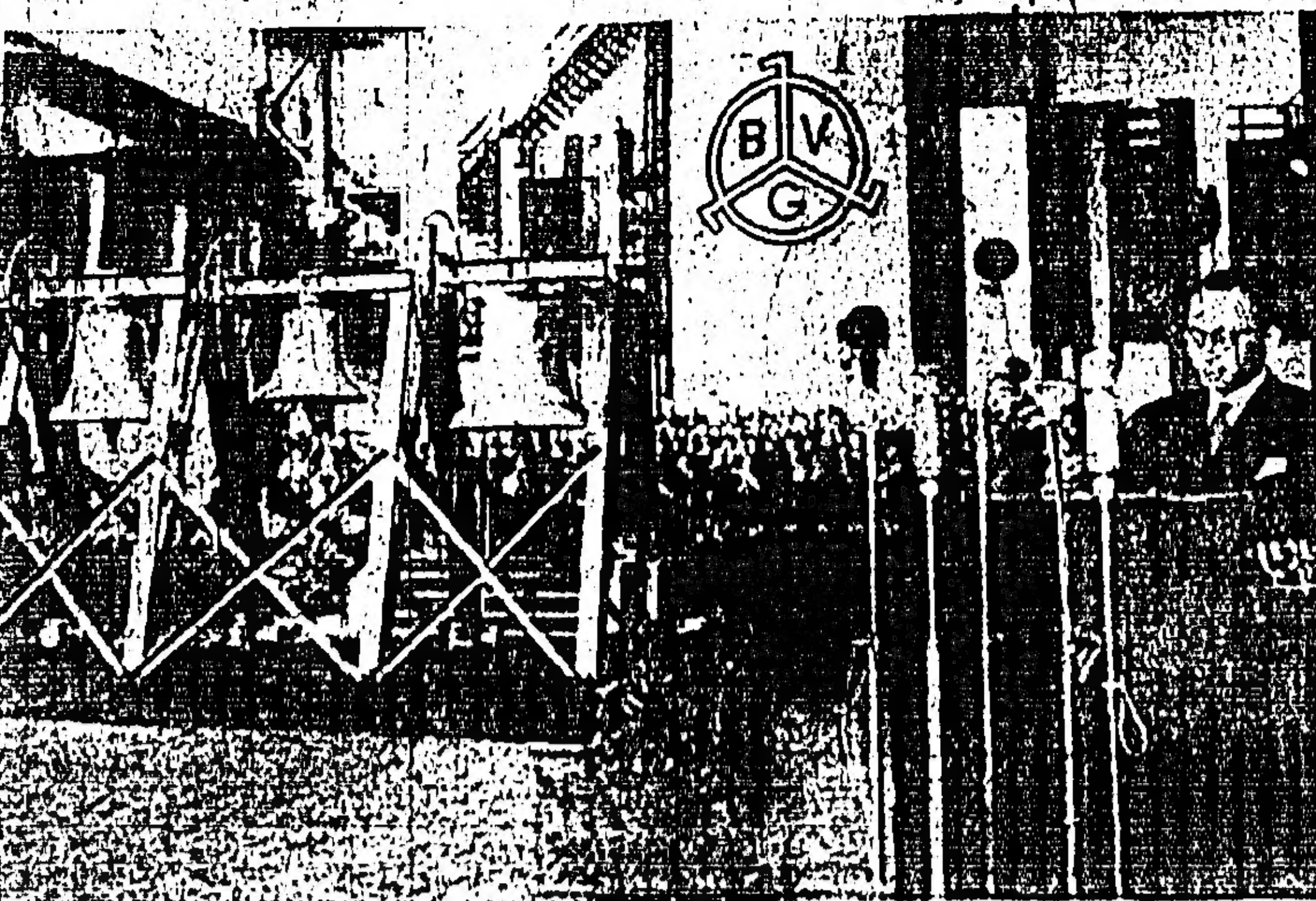
"For this reason the Western Powers should as soon as possible change their attitude towards the People's Government. Such a change would

place a limitation on Russia's expansionist aims in the Far East and would be a big contribution towards strengthening peace in the world."

Tito also urged the Western Powers to make every effort for a united Germany. He was deeply convinced that a united democratic Germany, enjoying the right to remain out of military alliances but for the defence of independence, would be a stronger factor for peace than a divided one.

"Better a united democratic Germany," he added, "than try to keep one part of it in a subordinate position, and run the risk that one day the whole country might be lost to Soviet domination."—London Express Service.

Handing Over The 'Hiroshima Bells'



The ceremonial handing over of the "Hiroshima Bells" took place in Bonn, Germany, recently when the Missionary Procurator of the German Jesuit Mission in Japan for the World Peace Church which is being built at Hiroshima (where the first atom bomb fell in August 1945). Funds for the building of the church came from Japanese and Americans stationed in Japan. Kohel Teraka is seen receiving the bells during the ceremony at the Festival Hall of the Bohemer Association in Bonn.—Express Photo.

Another Heavy Day
Of Fighting On
The Korean Front

Seoul, Nov. 6.

The Chinese and South Koreans broke even yesterday in another heavy day of the three-week battle for the Kumhwa ridges.

Neither side succeeded in daylight charges on Triangle Hill and Sniper Ridge.

West German
Offer Of A
Compromise

Bonn, Nov. 5.

The West German Government has told the Arab League delegation that it would accept some form of United Nations supervision over West German compensation deliveries to Israel.

Israel would also have to agree to such a scheme to go through, he added.

The West German proposal was a compromise. The Arab League delegation, which has been here for a fortnight, said West Germany should give compensation not to Israel but to the United Nations. The United Nations should then set to its distribution.

The West German Government, on the other hand, had hitherto told Arabs that their agreement with Israel, whereby West Germany pays Israel three thousand million marks (250,000,000) worth of compensation over 14 years, would go through at all costs.

The agreement has yet to be ratified by Parliament. If the proposal for United Nations ratification found general approval, it could be put up for consideration by the Bundestag (Lower House) at the same time as ratification.

The initial reaction of the Arab League delegation was, however, described as disappointing.—Reuter.

CAIRO MEETING

Cairo, Nov. 5.

The Arab League Political Committee met in an extraordinary session tonight, at Egypt's request, to reconsider the Arab attitude towards the Bonn Government and the West German-Israeli reparations agreement.

The Arab States strongly opposed this agreement.

The Iraqi Ambassador, Naguib El Rawy, said after tonight's meeting, over which General Mohammed Naguib presided, that a sub-committee was appointed to study the agreement and report to the committee when it reconvenes on Friday.

The meeting was attended by Prince Feisal, the Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister, Dr. Musa Mubarak, the Lebanese Foreign Minister, and other diplomatic representatives in Cairo of Syria, Iraq, Jordan and the Yemen.—Reuter.

Return Home

Doetinchem, Nov. 5.

A total of 123 recently released German war criminals and prisoners arrived at the Friedland refugee camp near here last month, camp officials announced today.

"They came from internment in Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Brazil and East Germany," Reuter.

Plane Flies On
Diesel Oil

London, Nov. 5.

The Royal Navy's super-priority anti-submarine plane, the Gannet, can safely fly on ship's diesel oil without modification to its engine, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors announced today.

This achievement means that the Navy's carriers may soon be rid of the many complications which arise from carrying an added fuel load on board.—Reuter.

Tito's
Reform
PlanNew Constitution
For Yugoslavia

Zagreb, Nov. 5.

A new Yugoslav constitution will be submitted to the National Assembly before the end of the year, the Politburo member, Mosa Pijade, told the Yugoslav Communist Party Congress today.

The draft of the new constitution places full administrative authority in the Yugoslav National Assembly.

The President of the Republic and the President of the Presidium of the National Assembly are to be the executive heads.

Mr Pijade explained that the State administration would be controlled by officials responsible to the Presidium.

The draft constitution proposes a National Assembly of two Houses—a Federal Council and a Council of Producers.

Members of the Federal Council would be elected on the basis of one deputy to 50,000 people.

The Council could also include deputies elected by the representative bodies of the Republic and autonomous units. These deputies would, at the same time, form the Council of Nationalities for special cases of national rights.

The Council of Producers would be elected by workers, employees of economic enterprises and productive economic unions and trades belonging to the trade chambers or trade union organisations and peasants who joined the peasant co-operatives.

This same two-chamber system would apply to the National Assemblies of the various Federated Yugoslav Republics.—Reuter.

JAPAN MODEL
FOR INDIA?

Bombay, Nov. 6.

India will not be able to make rapid progress in her national life unless she emulates Japan, F. G. Smith, of the Anthropological Society, said today.

Addressing a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Mr Smith, who recently returned from a world tour, added that Japan had made great strides because she had blended Eastern and Western cultures.

Mr Smith said that, although Japan's progress was extremely rapid, the Japanese people lived in their traditional way.—United Press.

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Rose's



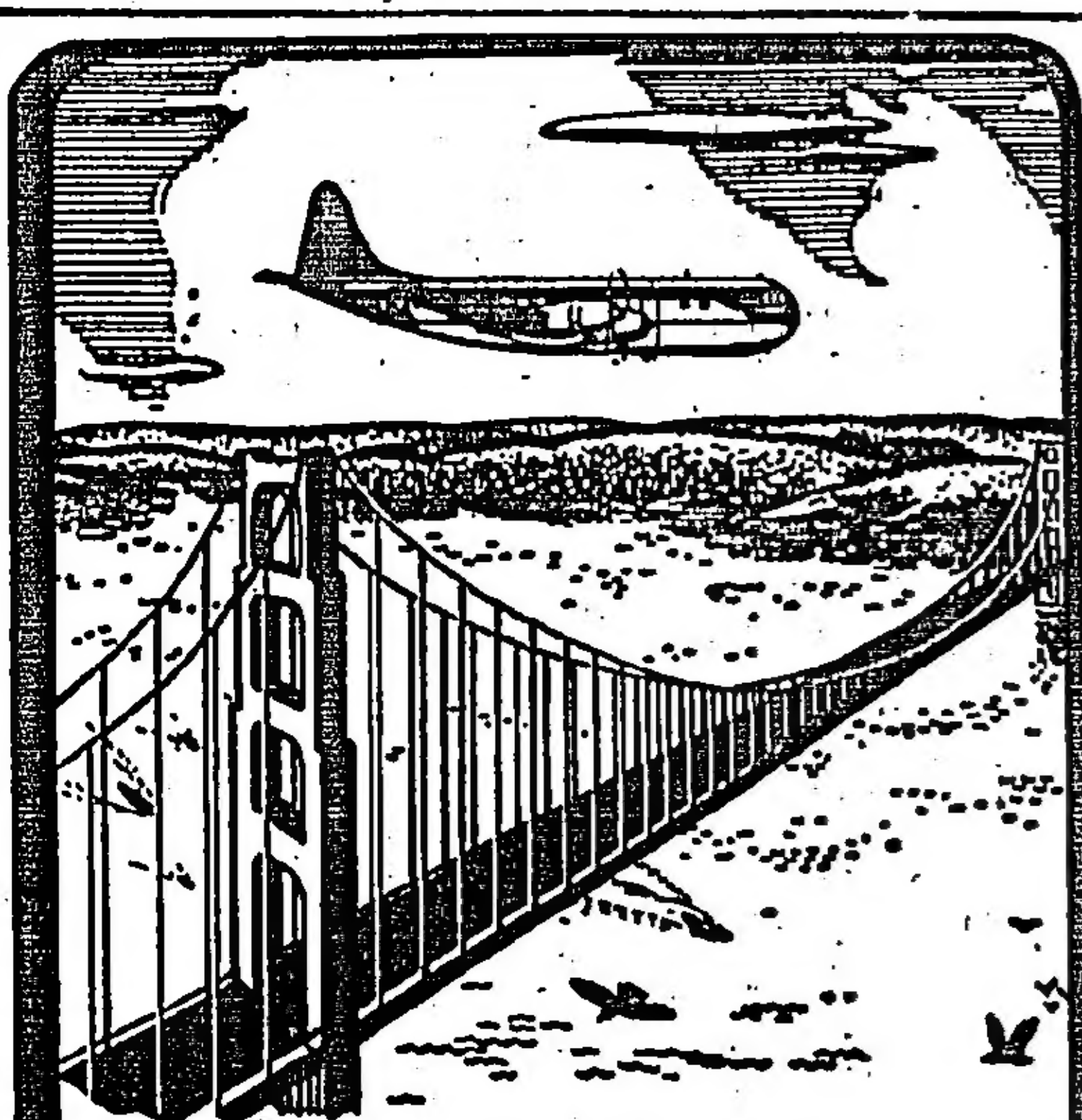
LIME MARMALADE

—THE DIFFERENCE IS DELIGHTFUL

NEW SEASONS'

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- TRIPLE SETS
(containing Day Engagement Pad, Diary and Address Book)
- TWIN SETS
(Containing Diary & Address Book)
- DAY PADS
- APPOINTMENT DIARIES
- DESK & POCKET DIARIES & ADDRESS BOOKS
- AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS
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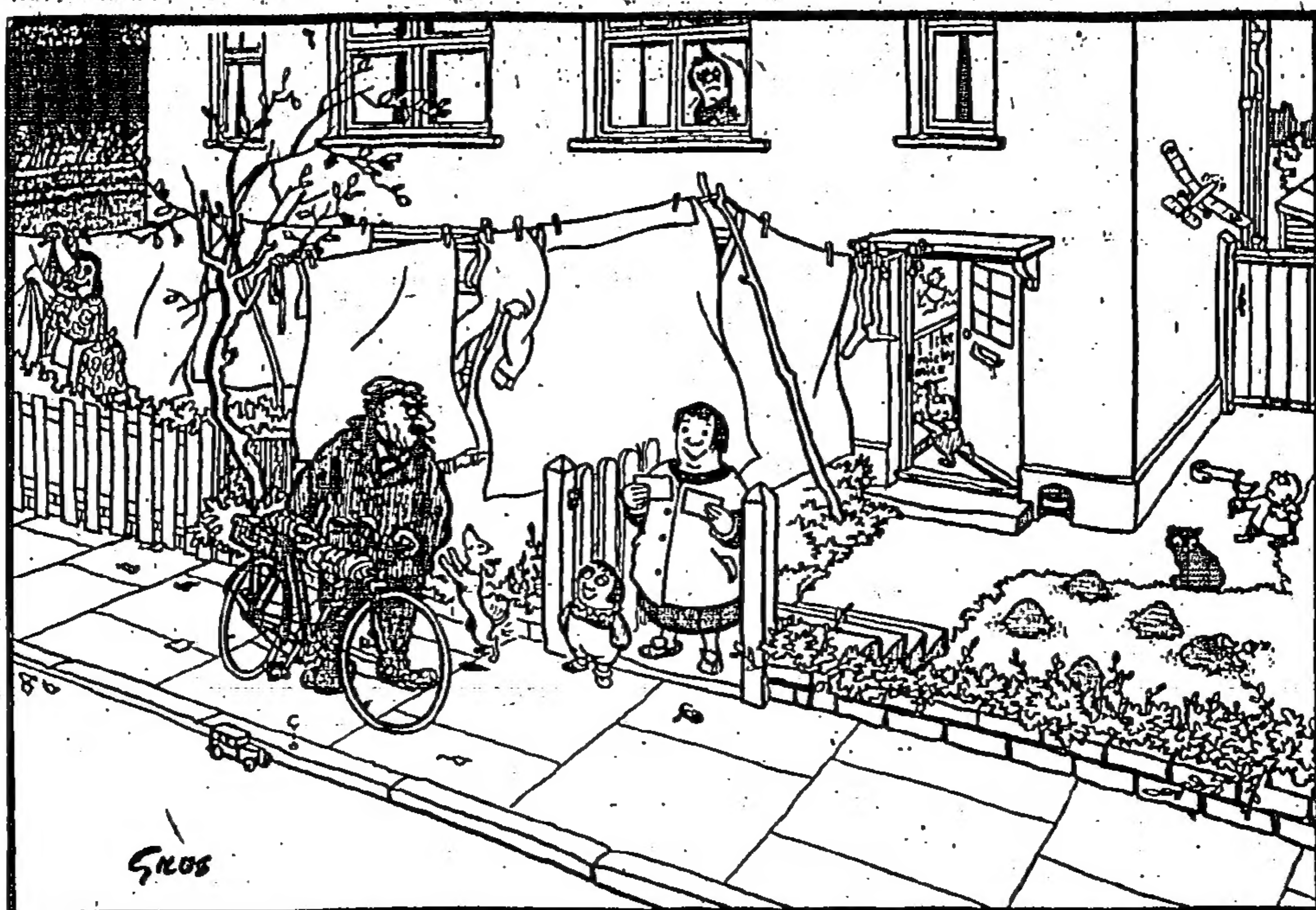
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London Express Service

WHY EISENHOWER BEAT STEVENSON

By
**EDWIN
ROTH**

SO Dwight D. Eisenhower has reached the climax of one of the greatest careers in world history. The Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in the Second World War, who went on to become the Supreme Commander of the world's greatest peacetime defensive alliance, has been elected to the greatest office in the free world.

Throughout the campaign, Eisenhower, an immensely popular figure for more than a decade, has been well ahead of Adlai Stevenson, whose name was unknown to most Americans less than a year ago. As the campaign went on, it became clear that three main causes would send Eisenhower into the White House:

1. The fantastic corruption under the Truman administration, and the violent public reaction against it.

Wherever I went in the United States during the past three months, I found white-hot anger against this corruption, and a fanatical desire to clean up the American capital. Young voters in particular were tremendously eager to join Eisenhower's "Crusade for Clean Government."

Democratic administration was deliberately stalling in Korea, that the United States could speedily win this war, and that Eisenhower would do just that. The recent Communist offensive, and Eisenhower's pledge that he himself would visit Korea, gained him many votes.

3. The tremendous desire for a change—any change away from the Democratic administration.

The Democrats had been in power uninterruptedly for twenty years. Millions of Americans felt that, if the party

During the past three months, Edwin Roth has toured the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He has travelled with General Eisenhower, Governor Adlai Stevenson and President Harry Truman, and has interviewed numerous Americans in all walks of life. In this article he explains the reasons for General Eisenhower's victory.

system was to survive, a Republican had to be elected President this time.

THE MESS

THERE was no doubt about the personal integrity of Stevenson, but many voters felt that he could not clean up what he himself had described as "the mess in Washington." In addition, Stevenson made the enormous mistake of having as chairman of his meeting in Boston, only nine days before election day, James M. Curley, a prominent Democratic politician who climaxed a career of graft by being sentenced (in January 1946) to 18 months' imprisonment for a huge mail fraud in connection with war contracts. But Curley was said to control 100,000 votes, which were badly needed by Stevenson.

2. The Communist threat, and the war in Korea.

The majority of American voters believed sincerely that Eisenhower was the man best qualified to deal with Soviet Russia, and to bring the war in Korea to a successful conclusion. Most Americans felt that the

Typical of the opinions of millions of Americans—particularly young Americans—was that of a young unskilled worker in a brewery in Milwaukee, earning 2 dollars 10 cents an hour. He was stationed for two years in Germany and Austria after the war. Today he has a security of employment, a fine home and a good car.

"I'm for Ike," he told me. "The Democrats may be better for labour. I would hate the Big Boys getting their hands on the government. But I have never yet known a Republican administration. I like Ike, and I think we should give the Republicans a chance to show what they can do."

Or take the 26-year-old mechanical engineer from Long Beach, California.

"I voted Democratic in 1948, but I will vote Republican this time," he told me. "This whole world is a military world. The politicians know nothing. Eisenhower is a military man, and he will keep us out of trouble. These are military times, and we need to have a military man as President."

Then there was the Oklahoma City, 54-year-old German-American inventor of a stone-breaking machine, who made a fortune out of his invention and

who told me: "If I voted for my business, I would vote for Stevenson. The Democrats have brought this country great prosperity—a false prosperity perhaps, but still prosperity. There is a lot of building going on throughout this country, and there may be much less under the Republicans. But I've got a boy out in Korea, and if I voted for my business, I'd be voting against him. Eisenhower will clear up this business, too. If we are so weak that we couldn't whip the North Koreans, we'd better start running now, because the Russians could get us any time. But I don't believe we are so weak."

Everyone wondered whether President Truman's immense campaign trips throughout America would do more good than harm. The result of the election shows that these trips, which were originally opposed by Stevenson, did more harm than good. It tended to identify Stevenson with some of the corruption rampant under the Truman regime. There was also the sensational "revelation" by columnist Walter Winchell that in 1922 Truman had belonged to the Ku Klux Klan. This was, of course, heatedly denied by Truman.

After twenty years, the Democrats are now out of office. But we have not heard the last of that bright new star on the world's political firmament, Adlai Stevenson. During the past three months, Stevenson has fought the Presidential campaign of 1952. He will spend the next four years as unofficial Leader of the Opposition, keeping a sharp eye on the Eisenhower administration, using his superb oratory and humour whenever possible to say, "I told you so."

PERSONALITY

EISENHOWER gained countless votes by his personality. He was not only the world-famous General who had won the Second World War, but his crowd sense was terrific and vastly superior to that of Stevenson. He attracted enormous enthusiastic crowds in every place he visited, and millions were delighted by his brilliant personality, his cheerful friendliness and the immense charm he put into every wave of his hands.

In complete contrast with Stevenson, Eisenhower promised lower taxation—a popular promise. He also gained votes in the traditionally Democratic southern states by his insistence that the rich oil deposits lying beneath America's tide lands should belong to the state owning the coasts, and not to the whole nation.

The Communist danger inside America was one of the main issues of the campaign, and here the Republicans scored heavily. They worked day and night to convince the American voters that Eisenhower was better qualified than Stevenson to deal with this danger. Among their biggest campaign ammunition was the fact that Stevenson had acted as a character witness for Alger Hiss, when Hiss was on trial for perjury.

HISS CASE

ON October 27, a week before election day, Senator Joseph McCarthy drove his own campaign to a peak with a nation-wide broadcast—the cost of which—\$5,000 dollars—had been paid not by the official Republican Party, but by "private sources." In this, McCarthy claimed that Stevenson was surrounded by a staff of pro-Communist sympathisers. He also charged that Stevenson, during his official political mission in Italy in 1945, had deliberately fostered Communism on the unwilling Italian Government, and had brought the Communist Party leader Togliatti back from Moscow.

The candidature of Stevenson—said McCarthy—had been officially endorsed by the Communist Party. According to McCarthy, Stevenson had been

closely associated with Alger Hiss, and his speech was interspersed with such "slips of the tongue" as "Alger—I mean Adlai."

There were workmen without coats or ties, with hands blackened by labour; and there were intellectuals dressed like middle-class Parisians, with stiff collars, ties and double-breasted suits (but the cut of their clothes was very different from ours).

There were women in long dresses, with lines quite unlike those of Paris (for here the "elegant" gowns are shaped like sacks and fall straight from the shoulders), and there were also girl students and young working women in simple cotton blouses and very short skirts.

The Battle for the White House is over, and America breathes a sigh of relief. But under its political system, this nation will soon begin to prepare for the Congressional election of 1954. Between now and then, President Dwight Eisenhower will hear a lot more from Governor Adlai Stevenson.

On my first daytime walk in the capital I stopped at one of

ONE day during the war a young woman rang up the Glasgow City Library about a postcard she had received from her prisoner-of-war brother in Germany. The card said that if she knew the first line of the song "Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?" she would know what he was doing.

The problem was nothing to research expert John Dunlop, who is about to retire from the post of Deputy City Librarian, for in the course of his fifty years' service he has had to answer all manner of quaint queries. In a trice Mr Dunlop was able to tell the woman that her brother was "building me a railroad."

There was the American sailor from Oklahoma—one of hundreds of American servicemen who call to try and find if there was any "Scotch" in them—the blood, not the bottled sort. The sailor said: "It was mighty important that he should find out."

Mr Dunlop's inquiring mind soon got busy and after a lot of trouble he was able to tell the sailor that his forebears were from

Visa to Gorky-st.

WHICH, POLITICS ASIDE, GIVES
YOU A GOOD IDEA OF HOW
RUSSIANS LIVE, EAT, DRINK

By Jerome Broad

AFTER the analysis of Russian political aims, the tactics of the Communist parties, the psychology of the men in the Kremlin, there remains one question, fascinating and universal: What are the Russian people like at home?

A Frenchman who got a three-month visa to visit Russia, has just attempted an answer to this question in a new book, "Visa to Moscow."

Michel Gordy was, of course, prevented from seeing anything the Russians did not want him to see; he was, of course, prevented from taking photographs; he was, of course, severely limited in the number and sort of people he could talk to—even though he speaks Russian fluently.

But from his trip he did produce a number of unjaded impressions of life in Russia today.

them to buy some cigarettes. As I was getting out my money a truck-driver stopped at the corner, jumped down from his truck, and came running to the kiosk.

"Pour me out seven ounces," he said to the woman in charge. She poured into a large glass some liquid that I at first took to be water. The truck-driver swallowed it at one gulp, bought an end of sausage, and then said:

"Another—three and a half ounces, comrade!"

He drove off at high speed. He had drunk ten and a half ounces of vodka, with an alcoholic content of 40 percent or more, at half past ten in the morning.

After him other passers-by stopped at the same kiosk; and during the five minutes that I spent there, the vodka flowed freely.

THE SLUMS

Black mud, snow

WHAT other aspect of Moscow does not appear in the propaganda pictures? Says Gordy, who was impressed by the crowded shops in Moscow's Gorky Street.

When I began to take longer walks I discovered twisting little alleys, badly paved and rather sordid. The compulsory cleanliness of the centre of the city had disappeared; this was old Moscow.

The sidewalks were so high I had to jump down to reach the street, which was covered with black mud.

In the courts and backyards the half-melted snow lay in huge piles, dark and dirty. Refuse and old newspapers littered the ground.

SOV-SOCCER

It's a riot

GORDY went to a football match at the Dynamo Stadium, between "Dynamo"—the Secret Police team—and "Torpedo," the team which takes its name from a vast Moscow factory. He says:

"The Dynamo team, last year's champions, played quite brutally. The spectators began to yell with indignation. These protests reached their climax in the second half when two members of the Torpedo team had to be carried off on stretchers. 'Crooks!', 'Brutes!', 'Assassins!'"

Torpedo won the game by one goal to nothing. Near me a man was calling out: "So much the worse for the Dynamos if they think they can get away with everything! It's sport we're looking for here, not murder! The men play in jerseys, not uniforms!"

Two MYD [Secret Police] officers heard these remarks imperturbably, without turning round.

Well, Beria's men may have kept their ears closed to the remarks of a football fan, but it is clear from Gordy's book that the listening ear of in-famous and stool-pigeons is like a shadow over anything like friendship between a Russian and a foreigner.

This particular fear forms its own Iron Curtain.

HE ALWAYS HAD THE ANSWER

By J. W. Taylor

ONE day during the war a young woman rang up the Glasgow City Library about a postcard she had received from her prisoner-of-war brother in Germany. The card said that if she knew the first line of the song "Brother, Can You Spare A Dime?" she would know what he was doing.

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Mr Dunlop's inquiring mind soon got busy and after a lot of trouble he was able to tell the sailor that his forebears were from

the Scottish Lowlands, but he couldn't really wear a tartan. The sailor was a wee bit downcast at the news, but he brightened when Mr Dunlop remarked that the sailor's wife, however, a pure Red Indian—had been called Forbes after a Scotsman trading with the Hudson Bay Company, in a way, she could wear the tartan.

"Gee, that's great," said the sailor. "It's worth five thousand dollars to me."

When the Dynamo team from Moscow played Rangers, they toured the library. One of the party was eventually missing, and Mr Dunlop found him "seeing his country as others see it" from the pages of an English book on Russia.

How many letters in the Bible?—Exactly 3,560,480; How many hairs on a man's head?—Average about 120,000; What religion is Anthony Eden's?—Anglican; What are the "fucky" colours to wrap goods for China and India?—Yellow for China; red for India; What's the "Piping Handbook"?—Guide to plumbers.

Once a woman rang up this "British Museum of the North"—it has over 600,000 reference books—on how to turn the heel of the sock she was knitting. Mr Dunlop soon found out for her. A ticklish job was to find a suitable story to be told at a dinner of funeral undertakers, but he managed it.

There was the contractor who wanted to know the salt content of the Red Sea for building purposes; the dog-lover who asked for the length of an Aberdeen Terrier's tail; the manufacturer in the export drive who must know the colour of the eyes of the average citizen in Iraq, because he was sending them glass eyes—to each of which Mr Dunlop supplied the correct answer.

When he retires, Mr Dunlop will take up a labour of love in the Bellini's Institution Library.

SPRINGBOXFORD ARE STRONGER THAN EVER

Cambridge May Drop Some Of Last Year's Blues

By PETER LOVEGROVE

Oxford University, who will set up a record if they win the Varsity rugby match for the fifth successive year on December 9, could if they wished field almost a full XV of ready-made Commonwealth players.

Full-back C. J. Saunders and front-row forward C. J. L. Griffith, two Blues still in residence, and forward Chick Henderson, who missed last year's big match owing to injury, hail from South Africa. Nine more men from the Union, an Australian and a New Zealander took part in the Freshmen and Senior Trials. And eight men from the Dominions have already represented the Dark Blues in their first three fixtures. Small wonder that Cambridge men have coined the name Springboxford for their rival University.

Novices' Athletic Meeting

Today is the closing date for entries for the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association's Novices' Athletic Meeting at Boundary Street, Kowloon, on Sunday, November 16, in the afternoon. Entries posted today to the Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Amateur Athletic Association, P.O. Box 239, will be accepted. Not eligible to compete are prize-winners since March, 1951. Winners of first, second and third place in the Colony Championships and of first and second place in the Army Championships in Hongkong since that date are ineligible. However, a prize-winner in a running event may compete in any of the field events, or prize-winners in the jumping or throwing events may compete in the running events and the other of the field event groups. The events are grouped as follows:

(1) Running: 100, 220, 440, 880 Yards, One Mile, Three Miles, 120 Yards High and 440 Yards Low Hurdles.

(2) Jumping: High Jump, Long Jump, Pole Vault, Hop, Step & Jump.

(3) Throwing: Weight, Discus, Javelin.

Winners at HKAAA invitational meetings who have not been awarded a trophy or a medal are eligible to compete in any group.

The entry fee is \$2 for one event and \$1 more for each subsequent event.

The women's events are grouped as follows:

(a) 80, 100, 200 Yards Runs and 80 Yards Hurdles.

(b) High Jump and Long Jump.

(c) Discus Throw, Javelin Throw and Shot Put.

There will be a 400 Yards Relay for HKSSA schools, a 400 Yards Relay for clubs and 400 Yards Relay for girls.

Prize-winners in relay events in the Army Championships and the Inter-School Championships will not be eligible. The entry fee for the relays is \$8 per team, \$5 per school team. No school or club can enter more than two teams.

French Boxer Critically Ill After Fight

London, Nov. 5.

Honore Pratesi, former French flyweight champion, was critically ill in a London hospital today following an emergency operation.

Last night Pratesi was carried unconscious from Royal Albert Hall after a fierce ten round bout with Jake Tull, British Empire flyweight champion who won on points.

Doctors suspected he had hemorrhage of the brain.

His right eye was badly damaged during the fight and his face showed other marks of the terrific contest.

Jake Tull is to challenge Yoshio Shirai of Japan, for his world championship.

Tull's manager, Jim Wicks, said today: "Although he has had only 13 professional contests, Tull, in my opinion, is the best flyweight in the world."

Reuter.

COCKELL WINS

London, Nov. 5.

Don Cockell, former British Light heavyweight champion, beat Bert Frank Bell of Birmingham at Royal Albert Hall last night, the referee stopping the fight in the eighth round.

Bell was no match for his rival in the poor bout and was down for two counts of eight in the second round, and one of nine in the eighth.—Reuter.

It is largely this constant influx of fine players from overseas which is responsible for Oxford's supremacy since the war, and which may again turn the scales this year.

The new contingent is really formidable. Its star is undoubtedly Paul Johnstone, the Springbok threequarter who toured Britain last year and played in all five international tests.

Johnstone is a quick eye for an opening. And the odds are that Saunders is likely to be superseded at full-back by his fellow-countryman Dennis Robinson, who has been in the Capetown University side for the past four seasons.

Robinson is considered so highly that he is playing J. Bucher, who was one of the Springbok successes in Britain last winter, out of the game.

Curiously enough, South Africans have monopolised Oxford's full-back position since 1937, except for 1948, when a New Zealander, A. Stewart played.

The other South Africans in the running are J. A. Myburgh, a tall, long-striding three-quarter with a good hand-off, who is a notable sprinter and hurdler (he clocked 9.8 secs for the 100 yards, 14.5 secs for the high hurdles, and 23.7 secs for the 220 yards low hurdles); J. J. Threshier, left wing three-quarter, who broke his collarbone in the opening match; J. S. Robinson, a centre; W. M. Butcher, a fly-half; and forwards J. P. Fellows-Smith, who is almost as broad as he is long—P. C. Alway, a hooker, and back-row forward A. W. Boyce, who has already made a very big impression. The two other Dominion players are wing-forwards A. D. Kidoft from New South Wales and J. A. Kilmounth from New Zealand.

Just what one may expect from the 1952 Dark Blues was demonstrated in their very first game against a very strong Richmond XV at the Athletic Ground, Richmond led by ten points to three at the interval, by which time the Varsity had been reduced to thirteen players.

But so magnificently did they rally in the second half that Oxford outplayed their opponents in the end and ran up 19 points, eleven of these coming in the last few minutes.

With last year's fine half-back combination of D. G. S. Baker and K. M. Spence playing as well as ever, it is already obvious that the Dark Blues have one of the quickest and most constructive back divisions of post-war rugby. At the moment their only problem appears to be sort out back that blends, but there is so much talent available, with weight in the tight and speed in the loose, that it should not be long or difficult to solve.

PROMISING WELSHMEN

All South African full-backs do not go to the Cambridgeshire have one in residence too, the tall, powerfully-built R. Estcourt, of Rhodes University, who showed up well in the Freshmen's trials, but he does not appear likely to make a very serious challenge to F. M. Davies, D. M. Savory or R. M. Bartlett for the position.

Although Cambridge have ten Blues available to Oxford's

four, they are going to have difficulty in finding a side to stent the Oxford side, and some of last year's players are likely to lose their places in the process. Their early outings have not been encouraging; they could only just beat the ordinary St. Mary's Hospital, who were very disappointing when losing to the Harlequins, but displayed some improvement against Bedford.

Three Welsh Freshmen may help them to better times. K. Davies, a tiny fly-half who has played for Maesteg and Glamorgan, got his chance against Bedford and made the most of it. He is only 5 ft. 3 in., but links his way through enclosed spaces in the best Welsh manner and times both his acceleration and his passes admirably.

Then there are H. P. Morgan and Derek Iles (whom I have seen in the Cardiff colours), who are also fly-halfs but can play equally well at centre. This pair might well displace Brian Reeve, the England Trialist, and K. J. Dalgleish, the Scottish international, two fine attacking players but so uncertain in defence, and the Welsh trio could form a most effective midfield triangle.

Forward, Cambridge are well provided and balanced, and should have no qualms. The pack has already given a good account of itself, with the Army hooker, F. R. Beninger, consistently beating his opponents in the scrum. The scrum is a notable addition to the front-row in D. G. Massey, of Cheshire County, and there are plenty of heavy, and hard scrummagers behind them.

SPANISH VISIT

The Woodpeckers, the touring club drawn mainly from the Universities, who visited Spain last winter, are going back after the University match to play a series of matches in Madrid and Barcelona. They had a real shock last year when they lost the first match of their tour.

The Spaniards will return the visit towards the end of February. They play at Oxford and Cambridge, and will also have a game in London, while they will watch the England and France international at Twickenham and one of the Barbarian matches.

Ladies' Hockey

Fixtures

The following hockey matches are down for decision in the Ladies' League on Saturday, November 9:

Dorset v. Green v. Grenville "B" P/O P. J. Ball Sgt T. Gardine.

King's Park Pool Ground 3:00 p.m. Umpires: F/Sgt L. F. Leigh, K. R. Khan.

Recreo "A" v. KGV "A" v. KGV "B" v. KGV "C" v. KGV "D" v. KGV "E" v. KGV "F" v. KGV "G" v. KGV "H" v. KGV "I" v. KGV "J" v. KGV "K" v. KGV "L" v. KGV "M" v. KGV "N" v. KGV "O" v. KGV "P" v. KGV "Q" v. KGV "R" v. KGV "S" v. KGV "T" v. KGV "U" v. KGV "V" v. KGV "W" v. KGV "X" v. KGV "Y" v. KGV "Z" v. KGV "AA" v. KGV "AB" v. KGV "AC" v. KGV "AD" v. KGV "AE" v. KGV "AF" v. KGV "AG" v. KGV "AH" v. KGV "AI" v. KGV "AJ" v. KGV "AK" v. KGV "AL" v. KGV "AM" v. KGV "AN" v. KGV "AO" v. KGV "AP" v. KGV "AQ" v. KGV "AR" v. KGV "AS" v. KGV "AT" v. KGV "AU" v. KGV "AV" v. KGV "AW" v. KGV "AX" v. KGV "AY" v. KGV "AZ" v. KGV "BA" v. KGV "BB" v. KGV "BC" v. KGV "BD" v. KGV "BE" v. KGV "BF" v. KGV "BG" v. KGV "BH" v. KGV "BI" v. KGV "BJ" v. KGV "BK" v. KGV "BL" v. KGV "BM" v. KGV "BN" v. KGV "BO" v. KGV "BP" v. KGV "BQ" v. KGV "BR" v. KGV "BS" v. KGV "BT" v. KGV "BU" v. KGV "BV" v. KGV "BW" v. KGV "BX" v. KGV "BY" v. KGV "BZ" v. KGV "CA" v. KGV "CB" v. KGV "CC" v. KGV "CD" v. KGV "CE" v. KGV "CF" v. 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KGV "IF" v. KGV "IG" v. KGV "IH" v. KGV "II" v. KGV "IJ" v. KGV "IK" v. KGV "IL" v. KGV "IM" v. KGV "IN" v. KGV "IO" v. KGV "IP" v. KGV "IQ" v. KGV "IR" v. KGV "IS" v. KGV "IT" v. KGV "IU" v. KGV "IV" v. KGV "IW" v. KGV "IX" v. KGV "IY" v. KGV "IZ" v. KGV "JA" v. KGV "JB" v. KGV "JC" v. KGV "JD" v. KGV "JE" v. KGV "JF" v. KGV "JG" v. KGV "JH" v. KGV "JI" v. KGV "JJ" v. KGV "JK" v. KGV "JL" v. KGV "JM" v. KGV "JN" v. KGV "JO" v. KGV "JP" v. KGV "JQ" v. KGV "JR" v. KGV "JS" v. KGV "JT" v. KGV "JU" v. KGV "JV" v. KGV "JW" v. KGV "JX" v. KGV "JY" v. KGV "JZ" v. KGV "KA" v. KGV "KB" v. KGV "KC" v. KGV "KD" v. KGV "KE" v. KGV "KF" v. KGV "KG" v. KGV "KH" v. KGV "KI" v. KGV "KJ" v. KGV "KL" v. KGV "KM" v. KGV "KN" v. KGV "KO" v. KGV "KP" v. KGV "KQ" v. KGV "KR" v. KGV "KS" v. KGV "KT" v. KGV "KU" v. KGV "KV" v. KGV "KW" v. KGV "KX" v. KGV "KY" v. KGV "KZ" v. KGV "LA" v. KGV "LB" v. KGV "LC" v. KGV "LD" v. KGV "LE" v. KGV "LF" v. KGV "LG" v. KGV "LH" v. KGV "LI" v. KGV "LJ" v. KGV "LK" v. KGV "LM" v. KGV "LN" v. KGV "LO" v. KGV "LP" v. KGV "LQ" v. KGV "LR" v. KGV "LS" v. KGV "LT" v. KGV "LU" v. KGV "LV" v. KGV "LW" v. KGV "LX" v. KGV "LY" v. KGV "LZ" v. KGV "MA" v. KGV "MB" v. KGV "MC" v. KGV "MD" v. KGV "ME" v. KGV "MF" v. KGV "MG" v. KGV "MH" v. KGV "MI" v. KGV "MJ" v. KGV "MK" v. KGV "ML" v. KGV "MM" v. KGV "MN" v. KGV "MO" v. KGV "MP" v. KGV "MQ" v. KGV "MR" v. KGV "MS" v. KGV "MT" v. KGV "MU" v. KGV "MV" v. KGV "MW" v. KGV "MX" v. KGV "MY" v. KGV "MZ" v. KGV "NA" v. KGV "NB" v. KGV "NC" v. KGV "ND" v. KGV "NE" v. KGV "NF" v. KGV "NG" v. KGV "NH" v. KGV "NI" v. KGV "NJ" v. KGV "NK" v. KGV "NL" v. KGV "NM" v. KGV "NN" v. KGV "NO" v. KGV "NP" v. KGV "NQ" v. KGV "NR" v. KGV "NS" v. KGV "NT" v. KGV "NU" v. KGV "NV" v. KGV "NW" v. KGV "NX" v. KGV "NY" v. KGV "NZ" v. KGV "OA" v. KGV "OB" v. KGV "OC" v. KGV "OD" v. KGV "OE" v. KGV "OF" v. KGV "OG" v. KGV "OH" v. KGV "OI" v. KGV "OJ" v. KGV "OK" v. KGV "OL" v. KGV "OM" v. KGV "ON" v. KGV "OO" v. KGV "OP" v. KGV "OQ" v. 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LAND'S END TO LONDON NON-STOP



Bob Maitland set up a new record when he cycled from Land's End to London in 13 hours, 6 min. 37 sec., knocking 37 minutes off the figures which have stood for 14 years.

He rode the 287 miles non-stop, all food and drink being taken in the saddle, thus allowing him to keep up an average of 22 m.p.h. for the ride which included climbs over Bodmin Moor and Salisbury Plain.

Photo shows Bob Maitland being greeted by his wife Muriel after the end of his great ride.

FLOODLIGHTING HAS COME TO STAY IN ENGLISH FOOTBALL

Says TOM FINNEY

Floodlighting is the greatest single development Soccer has known for years. Any big club which does not get busy with the installation of apparatus is going to forgo untold revenue for itself and endless pleasure for its supporters.

I have played my first game under floodlights—hence my determined views on the subject. It was at Doncaster when 22,000 people turned out to watch the local Rovers play a Past and Present XI.

Frankly, I was amazed. Conditions for the player were as good as any Saturday afternoon in the season. I had no more than the usual difficulty in controlling the ball; I could see passes coming to me as clearly as in daylight, and, altogether, I came away from Doncaster feeling like a schoolboy who had been to London for the first time.

There is no doubt that floodlighting as a crowd-puller is coming to stay. Arsenal have proved it with attendances of 60,000 at Highbury, and it seems to me that great centres of population like Sheffield and Birmingham are lagging behind in this great new development, although dozens of clubs are getting ready to instal the necessary apparatus.

Ken Horton, who recently transferred from Preston to Hull

City, tells me that his new club hopes to be ready to stage a floodlight match with Arsenal before the New Year. Ken, incidentally, still lives in Preston and does his training on North End's ground. In fact, he is still the book-keeper in my plumbing and electrical business.

OLD FRIENDS

One of the special pleasures about the Doncaster match was the opportunity of meeting once more some very old friends. What a joy it was to see Frank Swift, for so long England and Manchester City's goalkeeper, between the posts again! Frank is just as we always knew him—full of antics and wisecracks, and still a very fine goalkeeper. Frank retired from football when he was still in the top flight—and he doesn't regret it.

At full-back we had Bert Spiveton (Spurs and Manchester City) now trainer to Bolton Wanderers, and Andy Beattie (Preston), now manager of Huddersfield. The half-backs were Bill Shankly, another old Preston colleague, who is now manager of the sprightly Grimsby team, Len Leaty of Notts County, and Frank Hill (Arsenal) now manager of Burnley.

The forward line was a modern line-up; myself, Jackie Sowell (Sheffield Wednesday), Jack Shaw (Rotherham), Jimmy Hogan (Sheffield United), and Bill Elliott (Burnley). Age was against us but we managed to hold the Rovers to 1-1. And for most of us, playing under the lights was an entirely new experience.

CUP FIRST ROUND AHEAD

The case for floodlights, of course, is being advertised every week by the non-league clubs. At Gloucester recently they had 10,000 to see the Spurs beaten 2-1 by the local Southern League side. At Worcester there were nearly 8,000 to see Brentford beat the City 4-2, and at Kidderminster there was a much smaller crowd watching a Birmingham League game with Shrewsbury.

This, incidentally, is an important part of the year for many of these non-league clubs; they are struggling for a place in the first round of the FA Cup, now only two weeks ahead.

In the fourth qualifying round, Yeovil, now managed by the former Bournemouth chief Frank Lewis, are at home to Merthyr. In 1948 Yeovil reached the fifth round in a record-breaking run before going down 8-0 to Manchester United. In that season they had won only two games before their Cup successes began. This season, I am told, they have done little better but all Somerset is saying "Look out for Yeovil!"

The giant-killers last season were Stockton and Buxton. Stockton, with former Cardiff centre-half Alf Rowland in their ranks, went out to Notts County, and Buxton to Doncaster—both in the third round.

This year? Who knows? It is time one of our North Western clubs set the Cup alight. One of them, Netherfield, used to have a Finney in their team—my brother, Joe, who is in business with me and who began his soccer with Blackburn.

One thing is certain. It is proper that the FA Cup should be left open to the maximum number of small clubs and not whittled down to a closed-shop competition for the high and mighty.

The odds are all against Netherfield, Linby Colliery, Billingham Synthonia, and the like getting very far. But it is a wonderful gamble for fame and fortune, if it comes off. Ask Colchester and Yeovil.

Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 44. Orders by Colonel L.T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated November 4, 1952.

Force Orders

Holiday. R.H.K.D.F. Headquarters, Happy Valley, will be closed on Monday, November 10, 1952.

Force Headquarters

The Depot. All recruits awaiting the commencement of Depot Training, i.e., all those who are in receipt of a type-written letter on this subject, are reminded that their Depot Training Course commences at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday, November 9, 1952. Transport to convey those who wish to avail themselves of it to Headquarters Royal Hongkong Defence Force, Happy Valley, will leave Murray Parade Ground at 8 a.m. on Sunday. Those effected should read and follow the letter referred to above.

Unit. HQ Sec. Parade HQ R.H.K.D.F. Tuesday, November 11, 1952, 8.30 p.m. Lecture. Weapon Trg. Dress: Uniform—Dress Shirts, Slacks, Web belt, Boots. R. Sec. Parade HQ R.H.K.D.F. Thursday, November 13, 1952, 8.30 p.m. Lecture. Dress: Plain clothes.

Artillery Battery. P.M. Gunnery Trg. P.M. Class parade 5.30 p.m. Monday, November 10, 1952 M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Wednesday, November 12, 1952. M.P.G. "Intermediate Class" parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, November 14, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, November 18, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, November 22, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, November 25, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, November 29, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, December 2, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, December 5, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, December 8, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, December 12, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, December 15, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, December 19, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, December 22, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, December 26, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, December 29, 1952. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, January 2, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, January 5, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, January 9, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, January 12, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, January 16, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, January 19, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, January 23, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, January 26, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, January 30, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, February 2, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, February 6, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, February 9, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, February 13, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, February 16, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, February 20, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, February 23, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, February 27, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, March 2, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, March 6, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, March 9, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, March 13, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, March 16, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, March 20, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, March 23, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, March 27, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, March 30, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, April 3, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, April 6, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, April 10, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, April 13, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, April 17, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, April 20, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, April 24, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, April 27, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, May 1, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, May 4, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, May 8, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, May 11, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, May 15, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, May 18, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, May 22, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, May 25, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, May 29, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, June 1, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, June 5, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, June 8, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, June 12, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, June 15, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, June 19, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, June 22, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, June 26, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, June 29, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, July 3, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, July 6, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, July 10, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, July 13, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, July 17, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, July 20, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, July 24, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, July 27, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, July 31, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, August 3, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, August 7, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, August 10, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, August 14, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, August 17, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, August 21, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, August 24, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, August 28, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, August 31, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, September 4, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, September 7, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, September 11, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, September 14, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, September 18, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, September 21, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, September 25, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, September 28, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, October 2, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, October 5, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, October 9, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, October 12, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, October 16, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, October 19, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, October 23, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, October 26, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, October 30, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, November 2, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, November 6, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, November 9, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, November 13, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, November 16, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, November 20, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, November 23, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, November 27, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, November 30, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Friday, December 3, 1953. M.P.G. "A" Class parade 8.30 p.m. Monday, December 6, 1953. M.P.G. 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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	3 p.m. 8th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	3 p.m. 8th Nov.
"FENGNING"	Shanghai	8 a.m. 11th Nov.
"YUNNAN"	Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 11th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 11th Nov.
"FENGCHEN"	Japan Ports	8 a.m. 12th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 12th Nov.
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	3 p.m. 15th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 17th Nov.
"FOYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 18th Nov.
"PAKUOT"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 23rd Nov.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	6 p.m. 6th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Tientsin	6 p.m. 6th Nov.
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	8th Nov.
"SZECHUEN"	Kobe	9th Nov.
"SOOCHOW"	Singapore & Sibei	9th Nov.
"FENGCHEN"	Kobe	9th Nov.
"FENGCHEN"	Indonesia & Bintan	10th Nov.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	13th Nov.
"FOYANG"	Singapore	14/15th Nov.

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD., JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO		
"ANSHUN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe & Kure	8th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Singapore & Melbourne	11th Nov.
"CHANGSHA"	Kure, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Yokohama	12th Nov.
"ANKING"	Japan	3rd Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"ANSHUN"	Australia & Taranaki	In Port
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila	8th Nov.
"TAIYUAN"	Yokohama	9th Nov.
"ANKING"	Australia & Taranaki	29th Nov.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

SAILINGS TO		
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	23rd Nov.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Dublin	25th Nov.
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	6th Dec.
"ASTYANAX"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th Dec.
"CLYTONEUS"	Dublin, Liverpool	25th Dec.

SAILINGS FROM		
S. "PATROCLUS"	Liverpool	17th Nov.
S. "ANCHISES"	do	23rd Nov.
S. "ASTYANAX"	do	10th Dec.
S. "PERSEUS"	12th Nov.	18th Nov.
S. "AENEAS"	18th Nov.	24th Dec.
S. "ASCANIUS"	25th Nov.	31st Dec.
S. "AGAPENOR"	5th Dec.	10th Jan 1953

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool.
S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.
Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

"DONA ALICIA"	In Port A-10
"BATAAN"	16th Nov.
SAILING for KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.	
"AGAMEMNON"	8th Nov.
"DONA AURORA"	20th Nov.
"DONA ALICIA"	6th Dec.

Lat Pau Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Departs Hong Kong	Arrives H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore (DC-4)	7.30 a.m. Mon, Thurs.	6.45 a.m. Tues, Fri.
HK/Hanoi (DC-3)	8.45 a.m. Tues.	4.45 p.m. Tues.
HK/Hongkong (DC-4)	8.45 a.m. Thurs.	4.15 p.m. Thurs.
HK/Singapore (DC-4)	10.45 a.m. Tues.	6.45 p.m. Wed.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo (DC-3)	7.15 a.m. Tues, Fri.	4.45 p.m. Wed, Sat.

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Rd. West. 25875, 32144, 24878

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

FROM	DUE
"BENMACDUI"	Japan 10th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	U.K. via Singapore 12th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	U.K. via Singapore on or abt. 23rd Nov.
"BENLAWERS"	Japan 24th Nov.
"BENAVON"	U.K. 6th Dec.
"BENROCH"	U.K. 14th Dec.
"BENVORLICH"	Japan 15th Dec.

SAILINGS

TO	LOADING ON OR ABT.
"BENMACDUI"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 11th Nov.
"BENVORLICH"	Kure, Kobe, and Yokohama. 16th Nov.
"BENLAWERS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 24th Nov.
"BENWYVIS"	Direct to Singapore, thence Genoa, Havre, London and Hull. 25th Nov.
"BENAVON"	Direct to Singapore, thence London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hull. 9th Dec.
"BENVORLICH"	Direct to Singapore, thence Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hamburg. 16th Dec.
"BENROCH"	Kure, Kobe and Yokohama. 20th Dec.

All Vessels accept Cargo for Aden, Suez and Port Said.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS containing views of Hongkong, printed with your personal greetings. Early orders available. "S. C. M. Post." Hongkong and Kowloon.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. "ANTIOCHUS"

Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed at H.K. Wharf between 10 a.m. and Noon on November 6 and 7, 1952, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, November 5, 1952.

AGENT OR DISTRIBUTOR WANTED

by important European export firm for the introduction to the local market of the following items:

- Telephone exchanges — Telephone sets
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Vacuum flasks

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Medical and surgical instruments

Electro-medical apparatus

X-ray apparatus for diagnostics and therapy

Universal dental units

Geodetical measuring instruments

Special clocks — Alarm clocks

Precision balances

16 mm Sound film projectors with amplifier

Spectacle lenses — Spectacle frames

Protective goggles — Gas masks

Laboratory equipment

Electricity supply meters

Electrical —, electronic — power plant

control measuring instruments

Mechanical testing apparatus — X-ray

apparatus for materials testing.

Firms of good standing and adequate organization should forward their applications, together with suitable references, to:

Box 333, S. C. M. Post, Hongkong.

NOTICE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF FREDERICK CHARLES BAILEY late of The Republic Bay Hotel, in the Colony of Hong Kong, Manager, Director of The Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 15 (1) of the Probate and Administration Ordinance Chapter 10, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the Second day of December, 1952.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1952.

DEACONS, Solicitors & Notaries, Prince's Building, Hong Kong.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

S. "TUNGSHA"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godown, where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 6th November, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 6th November, 1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th November, 1952, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's

m.v. "FELIX ROUSSEL"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at Consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 8th November, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after 11th November, 1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th November, 1952, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 5th November, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER

BARBER-WILHELMSEN LINE

S. "TAI SHAN"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s Godown, where it will be at consignees risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and condition of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 6th November, 1952.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 6th November, 1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th November, 1952, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1952.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong
"CORFU"	10th October	17th November
"CHUSAN"	31st October	24th November
"CANTON"	13th November	15th December

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore

Homewards

Leaves Hongkong

Due London

"CORFU" 21st November 22nd December

"CHUSAN" 31st October 10th December

"CANTON" 13th November 10th Jan., 1953

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards

From U.K.

13th November

Japan

For

Singapore, Penang, Swettenham, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Penang, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

With liberty to call at Bombay if inducement offers. Tanks available for carriage of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

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due 23rd Nov.

from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore

"WARLA"

due 29th Nov.

from Japan

for Singapore & Chittagong

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"UMARIA"

In Port

from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Colombo & Singapore

"PALAMCOTTA"

due 6th Nov.

from Japan

for Japan, Bombay & S'pore

"ORDIA"

due 12th Nov.

from Japan

for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & P. Gulf

"OLINDA"

due 21st Nov.

from Japan

for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & P. Gulf

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NELLORE"

due 10th Nov.

from Japan

for Japan

"NANKIN"

due 25th Dec.

from Japan

for Sandakan, Beahan, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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